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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SECOND DAYS' REVIEW.

The Triumphal March of Our Western Heroes.

The Streets Strewn with Flowers --Unexampled Enthusiasm.

Gens. Logan, Howard and Blair Receive an Ovation.

From Europe--Important Political News--The Schleswig Holstein Question up Again.

A Stinging Rebuke to the Rebel Governor of Georgia by the President.

Secretary Seward Summoned Before the Military Commission.

The Rebel Ram Stonewall Deposited with the Spanish Authorities

Classes of Rebels to be Excluded from the Amnesty.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Before daylight this morning, the fire companies of the city were out watering the streets for the splendid military display that Gen. Sherman's army has made. The air was chilly, but the sun rose warm and bright, and soon the line of march was packed on either hand with even thousands more than witnessed the pageant yesterday. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan having received only yesterday the War Department order assigning him to the command of the Army of the Tennessee issued immediately an order requiring the command of the 15th corps to be given to Gen. W. B. Hazen, of the [illegible] division, who was assigned to the corps by Secretary Stanton. Brig. Gen. Oliver succeeded Gen. Hazen in command of the division. The promotion was eminently deserved, and the division is highly gratified thereby.

MOVEMENT OF THE COLUMN.

At 9 o'clock precisely Gen. Sherman headed the column and moved from the Capitol down Pennsylvania Avenue amid the din of huzzas and congratulations, and a hailstorm of boquets and wreaths. The avenue was so densely packed with spectators that it was almost impossible to move along the street. The 9th Illinois mounted infantry preceded the General, and cleared the streets. Notwithstanding the presence of the guards, the people, bearing their floral gifts, crowded toward the General and would not be denied the privilege of presenting them. The column passed from the avenue to Fifteenth street, and passing the Treasury building moved past the stands erected in front of the White House for the occupation of the President, Generals, and their invited friends.

THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

Nearing this point a deafening cheer from the multitude, commenced on the extreme line of seats erected opposite the President's stand, and from that packed along the sidewalks, announced the approach of Gen. Sherman. His appearance was the signal for a welcoming shout, that did not die away until he had dismounted and taken his position on the stand. As he advanced from the street toward the platform hundreds assailed him with boquets, and wreaths, and congratulatory shouts. The General passed hurriedly along declining every opportunity for a hand shake, and an [illegible] comments, I cannot refrain from mentioning. The animosity existing between Gen. Sherman and Secretary Stanton on account of the latter's denunciation of Gen. Sherman's terms of agreement conditionally made with Gen. Johnston is doubtless well known. Occupying the stand on Gen. Sherman's arrival were Gens. Grant, Meade, Meigs, Hancock, President Johnson, Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, Post Master Dennison, Attorney General Speed, Secretary Stanton, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Meade and a large number of other prominent ladies. Most of the gentlemen met Gen. Sherman as he entered the party, and grasped his hand. Secretary Stanton was seated between Grant and the President. Gen. Sherman approached the President, extending his hand, when Secretary Stanton rose and extended his. Gen. Sherman turned on his heel and seated himself at the further end of the platform, without even bowing recognition. The slight was no sooner given than it was noticed by the multitude, who in the enthusiasm of the moment loudly applauded the act, and even laughed at the Secretary's discomfiture.

GENERAL HOWARD.

Accompanying Gen. Sherman, but a little retired, rode Major General O. O. Howard, present Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, and late Commander of the Army of Tennessee. He was loudly cheered, and following Gen. Thomas, appeared on the stand immediately after the unpleasant meeting just referred to, and took his seat amid a din of cheers.

THE GALLANT JOHN A. LOGAN.

In a few moments came a platoon of mounted guards. Then, splendidly mounted on a fleet-footed Milwood mare, gaily caparisoned and bedecked with a wreath of flowers, came the new and popular commander of the Army of the Tennessee, Major General Logan. Close on his heels followed his personal and army staff, led by his Chief, Brevet Brig. Gen. Strong. A most enthusiastic cheer rent the air on the guards approach, and, as with Generals Thomas and Howard, it was prolonged until the General made his appearance and took a seat among the other officers on the platform.

THE 15TH CORPS.

The 15th corps held the advance of the army of the Tennessee. A few minutes after 9 o'clock the head of the column appeared, led by Major Gen. W. B. Hazen, commanding the corps. The order of the divisions were: 1st division, Major C. R. Woodson, Ohio; 2d, B. G. Oliver of Iowa; 3d, Major Gen. Corse, of Allatoona fame.

APPEARANCE OF THE ARMY.

Notwithstanding the exhausting march of these armies from North Carolina, the want of requisite time to recuperate and the lack of clothing and equipments the appearance of the men compared very favorably with that of the Potomac army, reviewed yesterday, and it is conceded by every one that the marching to day exceeded in point of execution that of yesterday. As the regiments moved up to the stand displaying their ragged, tattered banners an involuntary burst of applause, joined in by men, women and children, broke from the assembled masses and even drowned the music of the band. Handkerchiefs, scarfs, bonnets, wreaths, flags, hats and every article calculated at all to attract attention waved from the windows, balconies, house tops, tree tops, fences and platforms along the line of march. Such a wealth and profusion of roses never before carpeted the feet of an army. The street in front of the court house was strewn at times with boquets, thrown at some favorite or the admiring crowds, and the bayonets and gun-barrels of the troops were all in bloom with the floral tributes of the people. Any comparison would be invidious when so many well disciplined and veteran soldiers vie with each other for the palm.

THE 17TH CORPS.

But a few moments elapsed after the passage of the 15th corps, until the 17th corps, led by Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, approached the stand. So eager were the spectators to look upon the faces of the great men who have won in this struggle imperishable honors, and engraven their names indelibly by their great deeds in the hearts of the people, that even during the few moments of interval between the passage of the 15th and approach of the 17th corps, they forced the guards and crowded in, shouting by hundreds around the main stand. Every General was called for, and compelled to offer his acknowledgments. The most popular were Grant, Sherman, Howard, Slocum and Logan.

PRESENT TO GEN. BLAIR.

Gen. Blair was approached in the line of march by a committee of Missourians, who presented him with corps colors and wreath, and fairly loaded down his officers and men with their fragrant offerings. For the sake of brevity, let me say that unbounded enthusiasm marked the progress of the column at every point, and less partiality in the bestowal of applause was evinced by the masses than on any other great public occasion within my recollection.

ORDER OF DIVISIONS.

The order of divisions of the 17th corps was: 3d division, Maj. Gen. Leggett; 4th division, Maj. Gen. Giles Smith; 1st division, Maj. Gen. Force.

ARTILLERY.

The artillery of the army made a splendid appearance. Among those especially prominent for neatness and precision of movement was the battery of the famous young DeGrass of Vicksburg notoriety. Several ladies accompanied the column, riding in review with their husbands at the head of the troops, and being welcomed at every point with enthusiasm.

THE REAR.

At just twelve o'clock the rear of the Army of Tennessee passed the President's stand, and again the eager thousands choked the street in front. Loud calls were made for the General and then for the President and Cabinet. All responded by rising and bowing thanks for the honor.

THE ARMY OF GEORGIA.

With the same difficulty the street was cleared and the bands announced soon after the approach of the Army of Georgia. Preceded by a strong mounted guard came Maj. Gen. Slocum, commanding the army. The stands and streets were packed with his old admirers and friends and long before his person could be distinguished the air was trembling with the welcoming shout. Next came in a plain manner, the chivalric gentleman of the genuine cast, the trusty, popular soldier, Maj. Gen. Mower, commanding the 20th corps. A gentleman bearing a wreath of roses was seen to approach the General from the sidewalk and at once the throats of the multitude were straining to shout approval of the testimonial. The division passed in the following order: First, Brevet Major General A. S. Williams; 2d, Brevet Major General J. W. Geary; third, Brevet Major General Ward, of Ky. All these were received with the same generous enthusiasm that characterized the reception of the other gentlemen, the people abating not a tithe of their zeal though five long hours of continued strain and excitement had worn upon them.

THE 14TH CORPS.

Following the 20th corps, after an interval of ten minutes, during which the people took occasion to call again on honored notables that occupied the stand, came the 14th, led by the gallant soldier, Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis. A reception like that given the others greeted him. His division moved in the following order: 1st brigade, Maj. Gen. Baird; 2d brigade, Maj. Gen. Morgan; 3d brigade, Maj. Gen. C. C. Walcott. That which attracted most attention during the review of the army of Georgia, which was the occasion of considerable mirth was the passing in review of pack mules, captured cats, dogs, donkeys, chickens, &c. These were led or carried by negroes, and presented just the appearance that they do on the march. The review closed at 3:30 p. m., making six and a half hours consumed in passing a given point.

THE VICTORIES.

The following are names of the victories which appeared on the banners over the President's stand: Chattanooga, Vicksburg, Jonesboro, Kenesaw, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Savannah, Nashville, Atlanta, Fort Donelson, Resaca, Stone River, Bentonville, Pea Ridge, Mill Springs, Charleston and Franklin.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—We had another bright day for the review. Fresh arrivals this morning augmented the already large number of strangers who had visited Washington to witness the grand military parade. The tastefully decorated stands near the Executive Mansion were again occupied by President Johnson, members of the Cabinet and Lieut. Gen. Grant, together with distinguished army and navy officers, Chiefs of Executive Bureaus, the diplomatic corps, families and others. The vicinity of the reviewing point was densely crowded over a larger area than yesterday, this locality being the most attractive. The Army of the Tennessee moved from the Capitol at 9 a. m., proceeding towards the Executive Mansion.

GEN. SHERMAN.

At the head of the column rode Maj. Gen. Sherman, who was vociferously cheered all along the line. The greeting of the hero was in the highest degree enthusiastic. He had been presented with two large wreaths of flowers, one of which had been placed around his horse's neck, and the other hung upon his own shoulders. Maj. Gen. Sherman was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Howard.

GEN. LOGAN.

Next followed Maj. Gen. Logan and staff escort. He yesterday assumed command of this army. Maj. Gen. Logan appeared at the head of the command. This corps is comprised of troops from Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

THE SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

The 17th army corps was preceded by its commander, Maj. Gen. Blair with his staff, followed by the headquarters escort. The troops of this corps are from Ohio, Illinois, New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota and Michigan.

THE ARMY OF GEORGIA.

The next in review was the army of Georgia, Maj. Gen. Slocum, commanding. The 20th corps was commanded by Maj. Gen. Mower, and composed of volunteers from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio, Delaware, Indiana and Michigan.

THE FOURTEENTH COR.

This was succeeded by the 14th army corps, brevet Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis, commanding. It was composed of volunteers from Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Minnesota, and Kentucky. The respective commanders of the armies, divisions and brigades bore upon their persons profusions of flowers, and as they passed along the line cheers were given and flags waved. The armies represented all branches and divisions of the service—cavalry, artillery and infantry, with sufficient variety in trimmings and appointments to relieve the general sameness of uniform, and several regiments of zouaves contributed to produce the effect. Sections of pontoon bridges and ambulances, stretchers and even heavy wagons were features in the procession. There was also a fair representation of the spade and ax department, the implements being carried on the shoulders of both white and black soldiers.

FUNNY INCIDENTS.

Much amusement was occasioned by a display of pack-horses and mules. They were all heavily loaded with commissary supplies, including chickens; a cow, a dog, and a goat were comfortably fastened to three of the saddles. These were the pets of soldiers. Two black soldiers of the largest size riding very small mules, their feet nearly touching the ground, were regarded as a comic scene in connection with this part of the display, and occasioned general laughter.

THE FLAGS.

An interesting feature in the parade was the exhibition of flags and banners of various patterns, some of them were entirely new, others were carried torn by bullets and reduced to shreds, while others were entire, although the material was faded by exposure to the weather or blackened by the smoke of battle. Several staffs were carried from which the flags had been shot away. All the spear heads were ornamented with flowers.

APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.

It was remarked as in contrast to the Army of the Potomac, that the troops comprising the armies of Georgia and Tennessee, wore the wide brimmed hats, regulation pattern. Their appearance in all respects was equal to that of the Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding they had performed more marching service. Their movements were much admired and applauded. The commander of each army and corps and division, attended by one staff officer, dismounted after passing the General in chief, and joined him until his army, corps or division had passed the reviewing stand, when he rejoined his command.

THE MUSIC.

The brigade bands or consolidated field music turned out and played as their brigades passed. One band to each division performed during the march from the Capitol to the Treasury Building. After the troops passed the reviewing officers they were marched to their respective quarters.

[illegible] a good position at the head [illegible] of Washington that he [illegible] the grand display.

PASSING TIME.

The armies of Tennessee and Georgia occupied six hours in passing, the same length of time required yesterday for the review of the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following are a few of the incidents of the day: Previous to the march, a number of young ladies made through the crowd and soldiers on Capitol Hill, and bestowed upon some of the officers bouquets, wreaths and garlands.

It has already been stated that Gen. Sherman led the advance to-day, accompanied by Gen. Howard, with bouquets in their hands and their horses decorated with flowers. Upon reaching the western part of the city a veteran reserve soldier approached Gen. Sherman with another bouquet, but the horse of the latter became restive and he motioned the soldier back. "Give it to Howard," shouted the multitude, but he too having but one hand could only attend to his prancing horse. So the veteran returned to his seat with his offering amid the cheers of all.

Riding to the western entrance of the Executive mansion, Gen. Sherman dismounted and, with Gen. Howard and staff, joined the group on the stand. Generals Logan, John W. Geary and Frank Blair especially received the acclamations of the multitude. As the head of Major General F. P. Blair's corps marched by Fourteenth street, in marching column, some hundred and fifty gentlemen, mostly from Missouri, presented to the General a splendid banner, and to each of the officers of his staff a beautiful bouquet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Slaveocracy of North Carolina—Its Hatred of the Negro—Payment of the Troops—Gen. Sherman's Letter—Fred Seward's Condition—Secretary Seward Summoned Before the Military Commission.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.

A letter from Raleigh by a gentleman conversant with the slaveholding sentiment in that State and Georgia, says that the late slave owners of that region will try to coerce the negro population into a system of serfdom. They rely upon starvation to compel the freedmen to work without wages, and will let their plantations run to waste rather than hire their labor. The hatred of the negroes has been intensified by the sympathy and assistance the black race have given the Union army. The writer relates many instances of the barbarity of Sherman's soldiers toward their colored friends, and says that now the unfortunate freemen know not what or whom to trust.

Surgeon General Barnes has been brevetted a Major General in the regular army.

The Treasury is provided with abundant means to pay off the armies now congregated here, and the payment of the troops will commence next Monday.

Gen. Sherman has written a letter, intended for publication, in which he roundly abuses Secretary Stanton for his disapproval of his negotiations with Joe Johnston. The letter is addressed to Col. J. M. Bowman, of Pennsylvania, and will probably be published in a few days. The fight is becoming interesting.

Mr. Fred. Seward was not informed until yesterday of the death of President Lincoln. The intelligence was kept from him to prevent the effect upon his nervous system. When informed of the fact he was very much shocked, and for a while afterwards much prostrated. He is now, however, out of danger.

The floating debt will be liquidated by the 1st of June.

Secretary Seward was summoned to appear before the Military Commission yesterday, to give his testimony relative to the attempt made upon his life on the night of the 14th of April. Surgeon General Barnes would not permit him to undertake such a task at present. It is likely Mr. Seward's deposition will be taken at his house.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Fight Between Guerillas and Soldiers—Meeting in Favor of the New Constitution—Collision on the Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1865.

A fight occurred in Boone county, near Wentsville, on Monday, between fifteen soldiers and twelve guerillas, who were attacked in a barn, having taken shelter there. They killed four and wounded three of the soldiers, when the latter had to withdraw for reinforcements. The rebels soon after had to skedaddle.

A successful meeting in favor of the new Constitution was held last night. Mayor Thomas presided. Judge Krekel and Chas. Drake made speeches. Gen. Pile made a stirring address, wherein he said Missouri soldiers were unanimous for the new Constitution.

The steamer Mercury, loaded with sick soldiers from Vicksburg, was sunk twenty miles below the city last night by a collision with the steamer Hardtimes. No lives were lost.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Illinois Regiments to be Mustered Out—Chicago and Springfield Places of Rendezvous—The Flags for the Sanitary Fair—Military and Personal Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 24.

By orders just received from the War Department it is definitely fixed that Chicago and Springfield are to be the State rendezvous for Illinois troops, to which places they will be sent as soon as mustered out. The regiments in Sherman's army to be mustered out and sent home are as follows: The 7th, 9th, 26th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 107th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 115th, 125th, 127th and 129th.

Four hundred returned Union prisoners were paid off and mustered out of the service during the past three days. There are now over 800 men at Camp Butler waiting their turn.

W. P. H. Bromwell, Congressman elect for the Seventh District, is in the city. He will start for Washington in a few days.

A few colored citizens of Cairo have sent to the Hon. James B. Loveridge $90 as their contribution to the Lincoln Monument. The whole amount received to-day by the treasurer of the Association is $461.30.

Two hundred and fifty paroled Union prisoners arrived from Schofield barracks to-day and went to Camp Butler, where they will soon be mustered out.

The veteran regiments with Sherman are the 7th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 10th, 25th, 29th, [illegible] 57th, 64th, 66th and 90th who will not be mustered out until further orders, as all the veteran regiments have nearly two years yet to serve.

Mr. Francis L. Hilderbrand, detailed from the Adjutant General's office, will start to-night for Chicago, taking with him the National colors and banners of the Illinois regiments which have been deposited in the Adjutant General's office after they became by hard service and hard fighting so torn as not to be fit for service. There will be fifty-five sent. The wooden mortar goes up to-night; all of which will be displayed in the trophy and flag department of the Sanitary Fair.

FROM EUROPE.

Political Matters in England—Lord Palmerston's Health—Mercantile Failures—The Atlantic Telegraph—Another Medal for Mrs. Lincoln—The Schleswig-Holstein Question—The Markets.

LONDON, May 13.—The *Daily News* denies the statement that President Johnson has caused fresh representations to be made for Jarvis, connected with the pirate Alabama's depredations. It says the case remains as Mr. Lincoln left it.

The news by the Persia only strengthened the conviction, now universal, that the rebellion is over.

The rebel loan is quoted at 12@14.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, the question as to whether the Government had resolved to withdraw belligerent rights from the South, of which notice had been given by Mr. White, was not put.

The *Morning Star* assumes, from Mr. White having been requested to postpone his question, that the question is under the consideration of the Cabinet, and observes, "Though the withdrawal of belligerent right is no mere sentimental action, it would have the effect of shutting the Australian ports to the Shenandoah, and those of the West Indies to the Stonewall, the only two privateers now afloat. It would tend to expedite the period when the government of the Union will raise the blockade and permit free intercourse with the Southern States."

The *Morning Post* in an editorial on the same subject says Mr. White postponed his question in the absence of Lord Palmerston, but it is unquestionably one to which an answer must be speedily given.

The *Post* says it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Confederate Government has ceased to exist. The South ceases to be a belligerent when it no longer possesses the means of prosecuting the war, and as it has already made admission to that effect in the original convention between Johnston and Sherman, no cause for complaint will be given if neutral powers indorse the confession.

The Daily *News* notices among the most pleasing features of the recent intelligence from America, the improved feeling of citizens of the United States towards England. There are evidences of this on every hand, but they are especially visible in the altered tone of their most representative newspapers. It claims that circumstances have not only improved the situation and temper of the American citizens but have contributed to place the English character and motives in a truer light.

In opposition to this the Morning *Herald* gives rumors that Sir F. Bruce complains of the difficulty of maintaining friendly relations with the Washington Government, and that Mr. Adams has presented claims for losses by the Alabama.

The *Daily Times* of the 13th, referring to the above statement by the *Herald*, says: "Most persons are aware the Government of the United States considers it has claims upon England for damage done by the Alabama, and that our own Government is of contrary opinion. The question will come on for adjustment some day in the ordinary manner, and we do not know that it might not be considered now as well as at any other time. As a matter of fact, however, President Johnson has done nothing. The question at this moment stands just where Mr. Lincoln left it. The demonstrations of the Shenandoah have also been subject of representations to the Government. Those representations were made by order of Mr. Lincoln, and are far from being of an unfriendly nature. They have brought out more plainly than before the amicable disposition of both Governments. It is hoped Mr. Seward will soon be restored to the duties of his department, and he will find these claims on England in the situation in which he left them, President Johnson having reserved them for his treatment."

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.

Lord Palmerston's health was improving, but he continues weak and abstains from Parliamentary duties.

Messrs. Hawley Brothers, merchants in Liverpool, have suspended, it is believed for a heavy amount. A large failure is also reported in Havre, in connection with the cotton trade. The name is not mentioned.

At a meeting of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, late Glass, Elliott & Co., who are manufacturing the Atlantic cable, some interesting statements were made as to the progress of the work, and great confidence was expressed in its success. The cable was expected to be complete in another fortnight and all alongside the Great Eastern by the end of May. The Great Eastern goes to sea under the best auspices, her commander, Capt. Cunderson, of the China, having been permitted by the Cunard Company to select his own crew.

A Munich letter mentions the death of Franklin Webster, American Consul to that city.

FRANCE.—The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of 9,000,000f. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the death of President Lincoln has revived the political spirit of Democratic France in the large towns.

The *Journal de la Loire* had opened a ten centime subscription for a medal to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln [illegible]

ITALY.—The King left Turin on the 11th inst. for Florence.

It is stated that Austria has declined the proposition of Prussia that both powers should enter into separate negotiations with the Federal diet in the Schleswig-Holstein question, and that the Duke of Augustenberg should be removed from Kiel. Austria considers neither proposition admissible.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—evening.—Cotton sales to-day, 7,000 bales; market closed dull at a slight decline. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, May 12—evening.—Consols for money, 90¼@90⅜; American stocks—Ill. Central, 75½@76; Erie, 53½@54; U. S. 5-20s, 64½@65½.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Cotton brokers' circulars report the sales of the week 71,000 bales; 12,000 were to speculators and 21,500 to exporters. The market has been irregular; it opened heavy but buoyant under the Europa's advices, closing with a downward tendency under the Belgian's advices. Quotations are fully 1@½c lower on the week. The authorized quotations are: fair Orleans, 17d; middling Orleans, 14½d; middling Mobile, 14½d; fair upland, 16½; middling, 14d. Sales Friday, 7,000 bales. Market closing dull and unchanged. Stock in port estimated at 541,000 bales, of which 87,000 are American. Manchester market quiet and prices easier. Breadstuffs steady. Wakefield, N. & Co. and Bigland, A. & Co. report flour quiet and steady. Corn steady; mixed 29s@29s 6d. Provisions—Richardson, Spence & Co. and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report beef firmer, holders demanding an advance, which checks business. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Lard firmer. The Brokers' circular reports sugar tends downward—coffee steadier. Coffee quiet. Bouit, English & Brandon report Petroleum quiet and steady; small sales at 2s for refined.

LONDON MARKET.—Barrings circular—Breadstuffs steady. Corn firm. Sugar firmer. Coffee quiet, steady and firm. Petroleum firm at 1s for crude and 2 s½d for refined. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £182,000. United States 5-20s 66@67; Erie shares 55½@56; Illinois Central shares 75½@76.

[LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, 13—Evening.—Cotton dull and all qualities slightly lower. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, 13—Evening.—Consols close at 90½@90¾ for money; United States 5-20s 64@65; Erie shares 53@54; Illinois Central shares 75½@76.

FROM GEORGIA.

A Stinging Answer to the Rebel Gov. Brown—Some Plain Talk to a Traitor—Working of the New Trade Regulations.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Gen. Wilson in a letter to Gov. Brown, who had complained of the collapse of the currency and great scarcity of provisions among the people, says he is instructed by the President to say to him that these evils were caused by treason, insurrection and rebellion against the laws of the United States, incited and carried on for the last four years by you and your confederate rebels and traitors, who alone are responsible for all the waste, destitution and want now existing in that State, and what you call the results which the fortunes of war have imposed upon the people of the State of Georgia, and all the loss and woe they have suffered, are charged upon you and your confederate rebels who, usurping authority, provoked war to the extremity, until compelled to lay down your arms and accept the just penalty of the crimes of treason and rebellion; that the restoration of peace and order cannot be intrusted to rebels and traitors; that the persons who incited the war and carried it on, will not be allowed to assemble at the call of their accomplices, to act again as a legislature of the State, and again usurp its authority and franchises—men who have caused so much woe will not be allowed power again to set on foot fresh acts of treason and rebellion. In calling the legislature together again, without the permission of the President, you have perpetrated a fresh crime, that will be dealt with accordingly; and if any person presumes to answer or acknowledge your call, he will be at once arrested.

The new trade regulations for Savannah are working most satisfactorily.

Silver is plenty in Augusta, for change, and greenbacks are at par.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Mexican Emigration—Work on the Pacific Railroad—The Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The overland mail brings dates from New York to the 25th, and from St. Louis to the 28th of April.

In commercial circles there is more buoyancy.

The barque Brutus, with Mexican emigrants on board, is still under the surveillance of the military authorities. It has been suggested that the party might be allowed to leave without their arms, but this they are unwilling to do, as they are confident the authorities at Washington will permit them to go armed, as the order forbidding the exportation of arms has been annulled.

A large force of laborers is at work on the line of the Pacific Railroad, which is the connecting link of the California and Pacific Railroad, between Sacramento and San Francisco.

Despite the favorable prospects from the crops, still flour holds at $14.00@14.50 per barrel.

Revolution in Hayti.

BOSTON, May 24.—The schooner Pomona, Capt. Molineux, at this port, brings advices from Cape Haytien to May 13th, by which we learn that a political revolution had taken place on the island. The rebels, headed by a Col. Solnave, took possession of Cape Haytien on the 10th inst. without opposition from the Government troops, and not a gun was fired by either party. It was a bloodless affair. The towns of Gonaives and St. Maries had also been taken by the rebels, and the people appeared to acquiesce in the change. The leader of the revolution, Col. Solnave, is the person who attempted to assassinate one of President Geffrard's ministers, some months since.

The Yellow Fever Plot.

TORONTO, May 24.—The evidence in the case of Dr. Blackburn, gives details of the yellow fever plot. The testimony of the principal witness is corroborated by the affidavits of Mr. Cleary and W. J. Hall, both Southerners. The counsel for the defense admitted the evidence, but contended that there was no decided authority in support of the supposition for conspiracy to murder in a foreign country, and that it was not punishable by the common law in England, unless it was contemplated to murder the head of a government.

Jeff Davis in Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay, after having been taken yesterday afternoon from the steamer Clyde, were immediately escorted inside the fort, and at once placed in the closest confinement, in the cells prepared for their reception in the second tier casemates. They occupy cells adjacent to each other, and are very carefully guarded by two officers and twenty men of the 3d Pennsylvania artillery. Mrs. Davis and family, and the wife of C. C. Clay, remain on board the steamer Clyde, which has been coaling all day preparatory to carrying them to College [illegible] strictest regulations are being enforced by the military authorities respecting persons visiting the fortress. By order of the Secretary of War no one, either civil or military, is allowed to enter the fortress unless provided with passes, which are furnished very sparingly by the commander of the post.

The President Declines a Present.

NEW YORK, May 24.—President Johnson has respectfully declined the proffered coach and span of horses tendered him by merchants of this city, for the reason that he has ever held that those occupying high official positions should not accept such presents. He asks, however, that he may be permitted to retain the parchment conveying the sentiments of the donors, regarding it as a mark of high respect from kind friends and loyal citizens.

Classes of Rebels to be Excluded from Amnesty.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A special to the *Post*, dated Washington, 24th, says: "It is understood that all the rebel officers concerned in the atrocious starvation of our prisoners will be excluded from the benefits of the amnesty proclamation; also the Fort Pillow murderers. It will also break up the great landed estates, by requiring all possessing such to take the oath of allegiance.

Reconciliation.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The friends of Gen. Sherman and Secretary Stanton, are endeavoring to reconcile the former to the latter.

Gold.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Gold is more active and quotations higher. The advance is attributed in part to the large short calls and consequent scarcity of gold for delivery. The opening price was 132½, the highest 134, and at the close 133½ was bid.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 24.

Morning papers are filled with accounts of the review of the Army of the Potomac yesterday. The organization of that army is given, and the appearance of each corps and division, and in some instances that of brigades is described. The *World's* account draws a comparison between the review of our army and those held in Europe during the past seventy years, and thinks it will compare favorably with all of them, not excepting Napoleon's review of the army that entered Russia. Our army is represented to be less showy than European armies, but equally effective in martial spirit and discipline.

The New Internal Revenue Commissioner.

The *Times'* Washington special says: "Hon. Wm. Orton, who is to succeed Judge Lewis as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, arrived here this morning. He will enter upon his official duties on the 1st of July.

The President.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says President Johnson will occupy the Executive office at the White House. He will not make it his residence until autumn.

Kirby Smith's Army.

The *World's* Washington correspondent has had a conversation with a gentleman just from Texas who claims to be thoroughly informed concerning Smith's army. He says that Kirby Smith's forces are composed of shapeless and inharmonious elements, belonging to Price's, Dick Taylor's and Magruder's commands. The army is formidable in numbers but not in spirit. At last dates there were inscribed on the army rolls 105,000 names, which, deducting for sick and absent brings the actual number of Kirby's soldiers to something like 85,000 men, of whom 10,000 should be deducted for transfers and other non fighting men. Of these 75,000, 45,000 only belong to the infantry, the balance enlisted as cavalry or mounted infantry, which he represents as excellently provided with horses, and in a perfect state of discipline. The army is represented to be thoroughly supplied with ammunition and provisions. The gentleman claims he had conversation with Kirby Smith relative to the war prospects. The latter said he had tried seven times to send reinforcements to Johnston, but failed on account of the presence of gunboats in the river between Natchez and New Orleans. He said, having thus failed, he had gathered all the ammunition he needed and made all preparations for defensive warfare. He pointed out the advantages Texas possessed in having no water courses and in being destitute of wells and springs to supply an invading army. He thought he could hold out there several years, until the independence of the Confederacy was recognized. Some rebel officers told this gentleman, Kirby Smith, was sensible of the folly of protracting the struggle, and was only talking this way to receive the best terms for himself and men. Some represent to him as unprincipled and dishonest, ready to sacrifice the army and cause for his personal interests, and had already made much money by selling cotton, and monopolizing importation. On the other hand, his partisans said he was upright and honest, and looked only to the best means of achieving success for the Confederate cause.

Constitutionality of Legal Tenders.

HARRISBURG, May 24.—In a decision rendered by the Supreme Court in a case of appeal from the Nisi Prius in Philadelphia, involving the constitutionality of legal tender notes, Judges Strong, Reed and Agnew gave their opinions affirmatively, Judge Woodward [illegible] dissenting.

"The United States steamer Tuscarora passed out at ten o'clock to-day, bound for Fort Warren with Alexander H. Stephens and other rebels destined for that place."

Johnston's Reasons for Surrendering.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat* publishes a letter from Gen. Johnston giving his reasons for surrendering. He says: "On the 26th of April, the day of the convention, by the returns of thirty Lieutenant Generals of the Army of the Tennessee, the number of infantry and artillery present was 16,000; effective total of fighting force, 14,179. On the 7th of April, the date of the last return, I find the effective total of cavalry was 5,440; but between the 7th and 26th of April it was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and apprehensions of its surrender. In South Carolina we had Young's division of cavalry, less than 1,000, besides reserves of State troops, much inferior to the Federal forces in that State. In Florida we were as weak. In Georgia our inadequate force had been captured at Macon. In Lieut. Gen. Taylor's Department there were no means of opposing the formidable army under Gen. Canby, which had taken Mobile, nor the cavalry under Gen. Wilson, which had captured every other place of importance west of Augusta. To carry on the war, therefore we had to depend upon the army of the Tennessee alone. The United States could have brought against it twelve or fifteen times its number in the armies of Gens. Grant, Sherman and Canby. With such odds against us, without means of procuring ammunition, or repairing arms, without money or credit, to provide food, it was impossible to continue war except as robbers. The consequence of prolonging the struggle would only have been the destruction or dispersion of our bravest men, and great suffering of women and children by the desolation and ruin inevitable from the marching of 100,000 men through the country.

The Congressional Party.

FT. KEARNEY, May 24.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax and party reached here to-day, forty-six hours from Atchison, on their overland trip to California. They will reach Denver Saturday.

An Indignant Woman.

The *Herald's* correspondent, who was with the party that captured Jeff. Davis, says, when Jeff. saw that he was fairly caught, and would be delivered into the hands of his enemies, he waxed exceeding wrath, and ratted out at our soldiers whenever opportunity offered. He frequently made use of such sneering remarks as—"Valorous soldiers indeed! to make war upon women and children! I thought the Yankee Government was a little more valorous than to send its soldiers to steal defenseless women and children out of their beds at night." Mrs. Davis ironically remarked that she was not aware that an old woman and four children were of such value as to be escorted by three hundred soldiers through the country.

Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Jay Cooke & Co. report the subscription to the 7-30 loan to-day at $1,073,-00. The largest single Western subscriptions were $150,000 from the Second National Bank of St. Louis; $120,000 from Hanna, Hart & Co. of Pittsburg; $100,000 from Second National Bank of Cleveland; $60,000 from First National Bank of Allegheny City, Pa. Largest single Eastern subscription was $170,000, from Philadelphia. The number of individual subscriptions was 755.

Napoleon in Algeria.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF ALGERIA.

A telegram from Algiers, of May 4, says the Emperor Napoleon has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria:

"The Emperor to the inhabitants of Algeria:

"I come among you to learn in person your interests, to second your efforts, and to assure you that the protection of the mother country shall not fail you. You have for a long time past combatted with energy two obstacles—a virgin soil and a warlike people; but better days are at hand. On the one side, private companies are about to develop, by their industry and their capital, the fertility of the land; on the other, the Arabs, restrained, and enlightened with regard to our own benevolent intentions, will no longer be able to disturb the tranquility of the country. Have faith, then, in the future. Become attached to the land which you cultivate as to a new fatherland, and treat the Arabs, in the midst of whom you must dwell, as fellow countrymen. We must be the masters, because we are the more civilized; we must be generous because we are the stronger. Let us, then, justify unceasingly the glorious act of one of my predecessors, who in planting, thirty-five years ago, on the soil of Africa the banner of France and the cross, unfurl at once the sign of civilization and the symbol of peace and charity.

The Emperor is still making excursions into the environs of the town of Algiers. His Majesty's health continues excellent.

PROCLAMATION TO THE ARABS.

The Emperor has issued the following proclamation, addressed to the Arabs:

France came to Algeria in 1830 not to destroy the Arab nationality, but to liberate the people from ages of oppression. Nevertheless, you have fought against your liberators. I honor your sentiment of warlike dignity, but God has decided. Recognize the decrees of Providence. Like yourselves, our ancestors courageously resisted, and yet from their defeat dates their regeneration. Your prophet says: "God gives power to whomsoever he will." I come to exercise power in your interest. I have irrevocably assured to you the proprietorship of the land you occupy. I have honored your chiefs and respect your religion. I wish to increase your well being. Tell your mistaken brethren that 2,000,000 Arabs cannot resist 40,000,000 Frenchmen. I thank the great majority for their fidelity. Great recollections and powerful interests already unite you to the mother country, and a military confraternity has been formed in the Crimea, Italy, China and Mexico. Place confidence, then, in your destinies, almost united with those of France, and acknowledge, with the Koran, that "what God directs is well directed."

The Emperor has visited the principal localities in the plain of Sahel, everywhere meeting with an enthusiastic reception.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL GRANT.—While engaged in business at Galena he bought a lot of hides of a neighbor which did not prove to be of very excellent quality, although so represented. The seller during the war received a commission as captain in an Illinois regiment, which was not long since transferred to the Army of the Potomac. At a review by the Lieutenant General, this regiment being in line, Grant's sharp eye fell upon the captain. Advancing his horse nearer to the line he thus addressed him: "Well, B——, how are measly, mouldy, maggotty calf skins going now in Illinois? I haven't got over my fondness for dicker, and I like to keep posted on the market." The captain's confusion was not lessened by the General's familiarity, and the name of "Captain Calfskins," by which Gen. Grant humorously bade him good-bye, will stick to him in the regiment so long as it remains in service.

New Advertisements.

4TH WARD DRAFT FUND. The War is Ended. All subscribers to the Fourth Ward Draft Fund are requested to meet at the Union Hall, corner of State and [illegible] streets, FRIDAY EVENING, May 26th, at 8 P. M., to close up the business and dispose of the funds. A full attendance is desired. By order of Committee. H. M. WILMARTH, Treas.

FRAME DWELLING, ON Third avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, for sale at a Low Cash Price. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

LET IT BE RECORDED THAT AT EVERITT'S, NO. 157 LAKE STREET, You can obtain superior Cartes de Visite at the nominal rate of $3 per dozen.

NOTICE—The creditors of the "Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company" are requested to meet THIS THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Mercantile Association Rooms. The Committee chosen for the purpose at a previous meeting having completed their labors, will make a final report. J. H. McVICKER, Chairman.

OLDEST AND BEST.—The Original Howe Sewing Machines (manufactured under the immediate supervision of Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing machine) office and salesroom, 136 Clark street. Active local agents wanted throughout the West. Address [illegible] General Western Agents, 136 Clark street, Chicago.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS In this country is at TOMLINSON BROTHER'S, 153 and 155 Lake st.

BLOSSBURG COAL, IN QUANTITIES to suit, at reduced prices. O. W. GOIT & CO., Post Office Box 3145. Yard southwest corner Van Buren street bridge.

STOVE FOUNDRY. E. ASHLEY MEARS, COR. HALSTED, WAYMAN & CARROLL-STS. Sample Rooms at his store, 236 and 238 Lake-st. Having secured the services of a competent stove moulder, and using nothing but No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON, I am manufacturing very smooth and durable stoves. Hollow Ware, Sugar Kettles, &c.

FINE WEST SIDE RESIDENCE, on Rucker street, between Adams and Monroe streets, for sale, with lot 50 by 182 feet. The house is a well built brick house, with stone basement, having gas and water in. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with ten cents for circulars and return postage, if you wish to learn the particulars of a pleasant business in which any person, male or female, can clear $5 per week at home. Put $2 to $5 capital required and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address R. WAYVALL, Box 4281, Chicago.

EXTRA! EXTRA! The Life of Abraham Lincoln will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, for 25 cents. The Home of Lincoln. Price 25 cents. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Agents wanted.

JEFF. DAVIS IN PETTICOATS. A Photograph of Jeff. Davis, showing how he was captured in Petticoats. All should see it. Sample sent by mail, post paid, for 25 cents, or $2 per dozen. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn st., Chicago, Illinois.

A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE GROOM, honorably discharged from the army, can find a place by calling on JOHN MASON LOOMIS, corner of Franklin and South Water sts.

HINES' Photographic Gallery, 83 CLARK STREET, opposite Court House. Views of Lincoln's Generals, Lincoln at Home, the Opera House, &c., for sale.

JOHNSTON'S ART GALLERY, 26 and 28 North Clark street, Ewing's Block. [illegible] Cartes de Visite $3 per dozen. J. A. WILSON, Operator. D. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

EXTRA! EXTRA! [illegible] post-paid, to any address [illegible] Lincoln. Price 25 cts. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Agents wanted.

MASONIC.—The Regular Convocation of Georges Chapter of Rose Croix De H-R-D-M, will be held in their Secret asylum at the Masonic Temple this (THURSDAY) evening, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Officers and members are requested to be present. By order of the [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Secretary.

OIL LAND FOR SALE, Near Burning Springs, WEST VIRGINIA.

The owners of the tract of 620 acres described below have authorized THOS. B. BRYAN, of Chicago, to sell the same at a low price in shares, say to ten or twenty purchasers, (who can form a Company,) the owners reserving a share. The title is clear and unquestionable in simple. There is no more promising Oil Region in the Nation than that around this property. The Burning Spring Wells, although far too shallow, have proved enormously lucrative. Before consenting to assume charge of the property, Mr. Bryan visited it in person, and after his critical examination, the owners refer to him to substantiate in every particular the statement of Messrs. Jones & Rowley, of Parkersburg, Surveyors West Virginia, embodied in the following

CERTIFICATE:

"This tract lies in Wirt County, West Virginia, on Rock Run and Two Runs, tributaries of the Little Kanawha River, from which it is distant less than 1½ miles. It is also situated less than 2 miles in a direct line from the largest wells at Burning Springs, AND IN THE GREAT OIL BELT. The territory is greatly broken by upheavals, and seamed by strata of gray sandstone. Along the bottoms, (which are sufficiently wide to afford a fair amount of boring territory,) and at the base of the hills, immense masses of rock, which have been rent from the ledges above by great convulsions, lie thickly scattered.

"All good judges of Oil Territory visiting Rock and Two Runs, and adjoining territory, pronounce it equal to any in the country prospectively for Oil. Developments have already commenced on Two Runs. The territory is precisely similar to that on Burning Springs Run, only that it is more wild and broken, showing greater Volcanic force."

☞ Maps and particulars can be obtained at **Thos. B. Bryan's** REAL ESTATE OFFICE, BRYAN HALL.

JEFF. DAVIS IN PETTICOATS. A Photograph of Jeff. Davis, showing how he was captured in Petticoats. All should see it. Sample sent by mail, post paid, for 25 cents, or $2 per dozen. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn st., Chicago, Illinois.

U. S. 7-30'S TWO SERIES FOR SALE, AT PAR.

Subscriptions received to the Third Series, and 7 3-10 per cent interest paid to the investor to July 15th. The 2d Series will be ready for delivery on the 1st of June. Liberal commissions paid to bankers and dealers. Parties can send currency on our contract with the Express companies, and receive the 7-30s free of charge.

PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

1865—STEAMBOATS—1865 GOODRICH'S LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINES For Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers. The Steamers Sea Bird, Capt. Morgan, and Comet, Capt. McGregor, [illegible] daily line between Chicago and the above ports, [illegible] MORNING (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock. [illegible] A. E. GOODRICH, Agent.

5000 YELLOW CANVAS Ham Sacks. Also, Burlaps and Gunny Bags, for sale cheap by ALEX. H. MUNGER & CO., 186 S. Water street.

Experienced Salesman Wanted In the Wholesale Notion and Fancy Goods business. Address DAWSON, BULKLEY & CO., 33 Chambers street, New York.

WILCOX & GIBBS' SILENT Sewing Machine is beyond all question the best in the world. The Needle is direct, the Self-Adjusting, and Braider, CANNOT be set wrong. Will not drop Stitches, run backwards, or get out of order. Agents wanted. L. CORNELL & CO., 133 Lake-st.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Co. [illegible]

J. K. WHITE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL, CLEVELAND, O. ☞ Cargo orders solicited. [illegible]

New Advertisements

AND YET ANOTHER. The Great Fire IN RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 3, 1865. One Thousand Buildings Burned. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE Four Days in the Fire. PRESERVES BOOKS, PAPERS, MONEY, &c., IN PERFECT ORDER.

RICHMOND, Va., May 15, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS—The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we purchased from you in the month of April, 1860, passed safely through the late terrible conflagration in this city, which destroyed over one thousand buildings, on the 3d of April last, upon its evacuation.

Our store was situated on 13th street, and in the centre of a vast field of conflagration. The Safe was enveloped by flame, and buried in the ruins. Our store was filled with groceries, tobacco, &c., while in the second story, immediately over the Safe, were 30 bushels of rectified charcoal, making the heat so intense that when we attempted to get at the Safe, two days after the fire, our workmen were compelled to desist.

We finally got at the Safe on the fourth day after the burning, and when opened, we are happy to testify that your Safe proved a "fire-proof" indeed. Our books, papers, money and entire contents were all right, and to our perfect satisfaction. We would inquire if the old Safe is of any use to you and how we can exchange for a new one. From our experience here, we would trust none but Herring's Champion.

WM. WALLACE'S SONS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION **Fire-Proof Safes,** For the counting-room, for the dwelling-house, for books and papers generally, THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.

HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION **Burglar Proof Safes,** WITH HERRING & FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON, The only material now known which will resist the burglar's drill. **Herring & Co.** 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

STAND FROM UNDER. LOOK OUT FOR **PUTNAM'S Great Clothing Sale,** COMMENCING MAY 22d.

In addition to our LARGE and VARIED Stock, we shall receive a consignment from the East of $[illegible] worth of **FINE GOODS,** MAKING UP A MAMMOTH STOCK OF **$200,000** OF FASHIONABLE **CLOTHING,** [illegible] Sale of the Season, Reducing the High Prices of Clothing. To convince our numerous patrons that we mean this EVERY GARMENT WILL BE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, AND NO DEVIATION FROM THE **ONE PRICE SYSTEM.** An Early Call and Examination of our Stock and Prices is Solicited. **PUTNAM'S GREAT EASTERN EMPORIUM,** 116 & 118 Randolph Street.

EXTRA! EXTRA! The Life of Abraham Lincoln will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, for 25 cents. The Home of Lincoln. Price 25 cts. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Agents wanted.

NEW YORK Silver Mining Company CAPITAL, - - - - $1,500,000. Shares $100 Each. 7,000 Shares in the Treasury. TWO THOUSAND SHARES To be sold for working capital. PRICE $35 PER SHARE, Until the first day of June; thereafter, the advance will be to $40 PER SHARE, AND JULY 1ST TO $45 PER SHARE. Full paid and no individual liability. We have one of the richest mines in NEVADA. The Company is organized under the New York General Law, with a good Board of Trustees of business men. OUR MACHINERY IS ENGAGED, And will soon be upon the ground. We believe that we offer one of the best opportunities for investment where capital will be safe and profits large. We expect this stock will be at par within a year, and making dividends of from 3 to 5 per cent. [illegible] THOMAS SPROUL, President, S. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary. OFFICE—59 Broadway, Over the American [illegible] Bank.

HOBBS, GRACE & CO., 164 & 166 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., **GRACE, DAVIS & CO.,** 58 & 60 New Levee-st., New Orleans, La., GENERAL PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

Let the Blind See. DR. SHAW will guarantee a cure in all curable diseases of the eyes. [illegible] Office, 153 South Clark street, Room No. 7. P. O. Drawer 6513. CHICAGO, ILL.

HORSE FOR SALE. A first-rate family horse, which a woman can drive, and will take without hitching. Inquire of FURLONG & SCRANTON, 269 South Water street.

KEY TO LOVE; or, Dr. S. M. Landis' very celebrated private lecture on "Psychological Fascination," just out. [illegible] Dr. Landis' Medical Office, 1312 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, [illegible]

JEFF. DAVIS IN PETTICOATS. A Photograph of Jeff. Davis, showing how he was captured in Petticoats. All should see it. Sample sent by mail, post paid, for 25 cents, or $2 per dozen. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn st., Chicago, Illinois.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale two [illegible] McNULTY, [illegible]

C. DAHLGREEN, Paris Steam Dye Works, [illegible]

DOCKAGE. Our Magazine Docks, at Halsted street Bridge, very convenient for Canal Shipping. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. DE GRAFF'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Corner State and Randolph-sts. DECIDEDLY the LARGEST STOCK AND BEST ASSORTMENT WEST OF NEW YORK, AT THE **Lowest Possible Prices.**

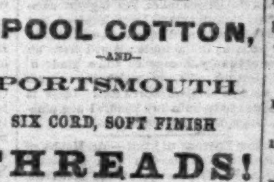
Parties who contemplate visiting the GREAT SANITARY FAIR, who wish to buy CLOTHING for their BOYS, can insure a fit by observing the following measurements: Number of inches around breast; length of sleeve; number of inches around waist, and length of inseam of Pants.

L. DE GRAFF, Corner State and Randolph-Sts.

N. B.—Pieces given to match Boy's Clothing.

EXTRA! EXTRA! The Life of Abraham Lincoln will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, for 25 cents. The Home of Lincoln. Price 25 cents. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Agents wanted.

THE ONLY SURE THING. PHOTOGRAPH



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILLIAN HAIR RENEWER

Where one bottle is fairly used, in any community its reputation "spreads like wild fire," and is the best advertisement and recommendation we can desire. In the Eastern States, where the "RENEWER" originated, it is used by all Young Ladies as a Dressing, and is to be found on the toilet tables of Young Men (also at their barbers') [illegible] will not be without it [illegible] for their grey locks and bald heads, which it changes to their entire satisfaction. R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H. The trade supplied at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and sold by all Druggists. **C. A. COOK, Chicago,** GENERAL AGENT FOR THE WEST.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned have the EXCLUSIVE Sale of Shop and County Rights for the use of POND'S PATENT BUCKLES For the State of Illinois. We hold the EXCLUSIVE right to manufacture and sell said Buckles [illegible] CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO., 33 Lake street.

AMORY SPOOL COTTON, —AND— PORTSMOUTH SIX CORD, SOFT FINISH THREADS! On hand, and for sale AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, BY SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMP'Y. This Company are now prepared to Receive and Forward [illegible]

EXTRA! EXTRA! The Life of Abraham Lincoln will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, for 25 cents. The Home of Lincoln. Price 25 cts. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Agents wanted.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865. FLEXIBLE *Florentine Trail.* Most Flexible, Elastic and Durable Skirt in the Market. **C. H. DE FOREST & CO.,** Manufacturers and Jobbers in **Hoop Skirts and Corsets** And Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods and Notions, REMOVED TO **50 Lake Street,** SEE GILT SKIRT.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!! Who will not have a set of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, When they can be had for ten dollars? The most beautiful upper or lower set made from $10 to $15, opposite the Post Office. [illegible] Clark street. H. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! Hard Rubber Trusses at No. 126 South Clark st. J. H. KENDALL, Manager.

JEFF. DAVIS IN PETTICOATS. A Photograph of Jeff. Davis, showing how he was captured in Petticoats. All should see it. Sample sent by mail, post paid, for 25 cents, or $2 per dozen. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn st., Chicago, Illinois.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS. Hazlett & Sherrard, NO. 19 SOUTH WELLS STREET, Between Lake and South Water. Are daily receiving, in Jars, Tubs and Firkins, choice Butter, from Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Illinois Dairies. Parties in want of the article are invited to call.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Real Estate Agency. GEO. A. SPRINGER Having dissolved his copartnership with J. L. James, [illegible] General Real Estate Business. Office—No. 8 Metropolitan Block. GEO. A. SPRINGER, late of the firm of James & Springer. H. C. MOREY, Notary Public. Chicago, May 24, 1865.

The Largest Collar Manufactory IN THE NORTHWEST. BIGELOW'S SATIN-ENAMELED BYRON COLLARS. A new article of invention. [illegible] BIGELOW & CO., Manufacturers, 11 Lasalle street, Chicago.

COAL OIL LAND. Having the control of a lease of 1,20 acres of [illegible] **COAL OIL LANDS,** I would like to interest capital in a moderate amount, [illegible] Box 3393.

REMOVAL.—Hobbs, Grace & Co., Commission Merchants, have removed to their New Warehouse, 164 and 166 Washington Street, Near Chamber of Commerce.

BENT CARRIAGE TIMBER MANUFACTORY, 720 State Street, Chicago, Illinois. Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Poles, Cutter Stuff, &c. [illegible] E. COUPE.

BANK SUPPLIES. J. W. MIDDLETON & CO. Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, 136 Lake st. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH IN CHICAGO. BOWEN BROTHERS, LEADING JOBBERS, Invite buyers to examine their UNEQUALED STOCK of SEASONABLE GOODS, comprising all the DESIRABLE BRANDS and STYLES, a large portion of which will consist of consignments of Domestics and other goods, for sale by the package or otherwise at EASTERN PRICES.

OUR STOCK OF Woolens, Notions, Dress Goods, Linen Goods, And other Staple and Fancy Goods, is complete and unsurpassed. Every inducement in goods and prices cheerfully extended. Correspondence invited. Orders carefully filled.

New York Office, 335 Broadway, NEW YORK.

BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers, &c., **19 LAKE STREET.**

PROVIDENT Life Insurance and Investment Co. No. 127 Randolph Street, Corner of Lasalle, Chicago, Ill. Charter Perpetual. - - - Capital $1,000,000. DIRECTORS: [illegible] OFFICERS: Col. C. G. HAMMOND, President, IRA Y. MUNN, Vice President, C. HOLLAND, Secretary, C. D. PALMER, General Ticket Agent. This Company numbers among its stockholders very many of the wealthiest and leading business men [illegible] G. HOLLAND, Secretary.

The Liverpool, London and Globe FIRE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED.............1836. Invested Funds Exceed $15,000,000. Invested in the United States over $1,400,000. [illegible] ROBERT REID, Agent, 48 Lasalle street, Bank of Montreal.

JEFF. DAVIS IN PETTICOATS. A Photograph of Jeff. Davis, showing how he was captured in Petticoats. All should see it. Sample sent by mail, post paid, for 25 cents, or $2 per dozen. Address C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn st., Chicago, Illinois.

INSPECTING, OVERHAULING, and Resalting Provisions. [illegible] TURKS ISLAND SALT. [illegible] UNDERWOOD & CO.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. [illegible] J. & C. MAGUIRE, [illegible]

Lookout Mountain. 1000 SOLD IN SIX DAYS BY ONE AGENT. [illegible] J. A. STODDARD & CO., 109 Lake st.

THIRD SERIES 7-30 U. S. Notes. THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO Will receive subscriptions to the new series of 7-30 Notes, [illegible] E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Second National Bank OF CHICAGO, 7-30 U. S. Notes. This Bank is prepared to fill orders for the U. S. 7-30 Notes, dated 15th June, 1865, at par, [illegible] E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. NEW THROUGH LINE To Escanaba, Marquette, Portage, Eagle Harbor, Ontonagon, and all intermediate points on **LAKE SUPERIOR.** [illegible]

VOLK'S SCULPTURES AND MONUMENTAL DESIGNS, ART BUILDING, N. E. corner State and Washington sts., Chicago. [illegible]

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FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Manufacturers of Lard Oil and STEARINE CANDLES, No. 5 BOARD TRADE BUILDINGS, [illegible]

CLOTHES WRINGERS, PRICES REDUCED AT 107 LAKE STREET.

THE TRIBUNE ICE QUESTION AGAIN.

A Few Words with Wadhams, Willard & Co.—How They Treat Their Customers—How the Tribune Treats its—A Contrast.

Messrs. Wadhams & Willard, dealers in ice at a dollar a week for fifteen pounds per day, notify us to discontinue the TRIBUNE at their residences. Had they stopped there and said nothing more, their acts could excite no remark on our part. Any man has a right to subscribe for or to discontinue the TRIBUNE whenever he pleases. But these gentlemen gave reasons therefor, viz: that they were offended because the TRIBUNE opposed the ice monopoly, and exposed the extortion that Messrs. Wadhams & Willard are engaged in practicing on the people of Chicago. We submit that this is a very lame reason for discontinuing the paper, but it affords an excellent reason for five hundred families whom they are cheating, to discontinue taking ice from the "red wagons," until they consent to sell at an honest price.

But Messrs. W. & W. retort, why don't you sell your paper at the old price? Let us examine this matter a little. Previous to the rise in gold the price of the Daily TRIBUNE was $6.00 per year, and the price of ice was 25 to 40 cents per week for 15 pounds a day. When gold rose to 150@175, the price of the TRIBUNE was advanced to $10 per year or 60 per cent. This advance was less than half the advance of gold.

When gold went up to 200@275, the TRIBUNE only increased its price to $12 per year, or 20 per cent on the old rates. If it had followed gold, its price would have been as follows:

	Should charge.	Did charge.	Value in gold.
Gold at 125, Tribune	$10.00	$8.00	$6.40
Gold at 140, Tribune	11.20	8.00	5.72
Gold at 150, Tribune	12.00	10.00	6.66
Gold at 175, Tribune	14.00	10.00	5.70
Gold at 200, Tribune	16.00	12.00	6.00
Gold at 225, Tribune	18.00	12.00	5.40
Gold at 260, Tribune	20.00	12.00	4.60
Gold at 275, Tribune	22.00	12.00	4.36

The second of these columns of figures shows what we should have charged if we had followed the rise in gold. The third column shows what we did charge, and the last column shows how much it was worth in gold. When we were equitably entitled to $16.00, we received but $12, and nearly one-third of this amount was paid to carriers for delivery and collecting, and white paper and labor of all sorts still cost us on the basis of gold at 200.

Now, let us see what the ice monopoly is charging. Before the rise in gold they charged 40 cents per week, sometimes less. With gold at 135 they should charge 55 cents, and no more. In 1863 they put up ice to a dollar a week, during part of the season on the pretext that it was scarce. Last year, after July 1, they charged 75 cents because gold was up to 250@280. This year, when ice is superabundant, and gold down to 130, they rush up their prices to $1, which is on the basis of gold at 250@275, or high-water mark.

What reason, excuse or pretext do they allege for this extortion? None. Simply, because they have none to give; hence, they gouge in silence.

It may be retorted by those who don't stop to reflect, that with gold at $1.35, the TRIBUNE is now receiving, what is equivalent to $8.75 per year in coin, or 75 cents more than before the war. But, our reply is conclusive on that head. The TRIBUNE is 20 per cent. larger sheet than it was before the fall in gold; and it publishes twice as much reading matter as it did when it was afforded for $6 per year. It now costs $1,000 per week for type setting. The year before the war, it cost us but $350 per week. We give ten times as many special dispatches now as before the war, and they are the most expensive kind of news; more than double the commercial matter; double the local reports, and double the general news, and present this matter on a sheet one-fifth larger than it was formerly. The reader gets far more for his money than he received when he obtained the TRIBUNE at $6.00 per year.

Let us inquire whether Wadhams, Willard & Co. are furnishing their customers with ice of better quality by twenty per cent than in former years, and whether they are giving them thirty pounds instead of fifteen. If they are doing so, we shall freely retract all our strictures, and concede that they are treating their customers at least two-thirds as well as we treat ours. We are charging for the enlarged TRIBUNE, with its increased amount of news intelligence, on the same ratio or scale as for thirty pounds of first-rate ice per day, at sixty-six cents per week. But if, on the other hand, they have advanced on their ice from forty cents to one dollar, and are giving but fifteen pounds per day of former quality, we would respectfully advise them to keep as quiet as possible, as the less they say the better for their reputations.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Its Completion—Delivered to the City Yesterday—Experiments—Circuits—How to Give the Alarm.

The Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph was formally declared finished yesterday, and the "keys" delivered over to the city. The Common Council and Board of Public Works, with a few invited guests, assembled at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to experiment on the wires, and send messages between the several stations to test the applicability of the telegraph to fire and police purposes. They went up to the cupola—the headquarters of the system, whence the alarm is sounded.

The result was most satisfactory, though the machinery was not yet in as perfect working order as it will be in a day or two, after some of the less perfect parts have been discovered by experiment and rectified. A committee, consisting of Aldermen Shimp, Bond and Clark, was appointed by the Mayor to proceed to several of the engine stations and signal boxes, and experiment. U. P. Harris accompanied them. They visited in the following order, signal boxes 5, 2, 4, 126, 6, 8 and 9, and the Central station house, at the latter place holding quite an animated conversation over the wires with the party on the cupola. The following result of the visit to box 5, will serve as a sample of the rest.

Box No. 5, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Alarm of fire given at twelve minutes past four o'clock. The following arrivals were then noted, the second column of figures giving the number of minutes elapsing between the alarm and the arrival:

Hose	arrived on ground at	4:16.		Time	4
Engine Atlantic	"	"	4:17½	"	5½
" Long John	"	"	4:17½	"	5½
" Island Queen	"	"	4:20	"	8
" Economy, from Old st	"	"	4:25	"	13
" U. P. Harris	"	"	4:28½	"	16½
" Little Giant	"	"	4:28½	"	16½

Several others came, but their time was not noted.

The advantages of this system of wires permeating the city can scarcely be appreciated. It may save the entire cost of construction on a single fire, by directing the engines to the spot in time to prevent a wide spread conflagration. At such times five minutes are of great importance. But apart from this, the cost of the apparatus will be saved in the decreased wear and tear of engines, which now often run to, or after fires, where they would not need to go could they be telegraphed to in time to prevent the run.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph penetrates into every part of the city, radiating from its business center almost to its every limit. The boxes whence the alarms will emanate are scattered throughout the entire city almost as plentifully as lamp posts. In fact one can hardly go anywhere within the boundaries of Chicago, without finding proofs of the existence of the Alarm Telegraph. On Friday, September the 9th, 1864, was published in the TRIBUNE, an exhaustive article on the subject, embracing its every minutiae, so that but a brief recapitulation is necessary in this notice. The telegraph consists practically of two parts—the signal apparatus and wires by which the presence of a fire or other cause of alarm is telegraphed to the central office, and the alarm apparatus by which the alarm bells in different parts of the city are struck from the central office by the operator there stationed. Distributed over the city are 116 signal boxes, one of which is placed within two or three hundred yards at most from every house in the city. These boxes are cottage shaped, of heavy cast iron, and fastened to the side of a house or post. They are placed as often as practicable at the corners of streets and in the vicinity of lamps, and are communicated by insulated wires with the signal circuits overhead, while a conductor or "Lightning Arrester" conveys atmospheric electricity collected by the wires to the earth.

Every box is necessarily locked, but a key may be found in the possession of some resident in the vicinity, named on a sign attached to the box. All policemen and members of the Fire Department are also provided with keys to be used in cases where they require help, or have discovered any fire. The wires through which the alarm is conducted are divided into circuits, eight in number, running in the three divisions of the city as follows:

South Division—First Signal Circuit.—From the Court House to Clark street, thence to Fourth avenue to Archer road, along Archer road to the Bridgeport School, on the corner of Deering street, then running to the Court House via State street.

Second Circuit.—Court House to Clark street, then follows the South Branch to Sixteenth street, and returns via Clark.

Third Circuit.—Court House to corner Wabash avenue and Madison street, on Wabash to Fourteenth street, from Fourteenth the wires strike diagonally to Prairie avenue, then on the Cottage Grove avenue as far as Thirty-first street. Returns via Cottage Grove and Prairie avenues to Michigan, down Michigan to South Water street, and home.

West Division—First Signal Circuit.—Court House under the river to Canal, and on to corner of Lumber and Jefferson, up Jefferson to Wright, thence strikes corner of Halsted and Maxwell, and on to corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street; returning it strikes engine house corner of Blue Island avenue and Halsted street, then to Harrison, corner of Jefferson, and straight home.

Second Circuit.—Court House along Jackson to Morgan, then diagonally to Aberdeen and Madison. Along Madison to city limits, returns on Lake to Carpenter, then diagonally to West Madison, to the engine house, corner of Clinton and Washington, and thence to the Court House.

Third Circuit.—Court House to Lake, along Lake to Jefferson, then diagonally to corner of Halsted and Fulton, thence to Carpenter and West Indiana, on Indiana to Paulina, then on Reuben to Chicago avenue, on the corner of North avenue and Elston road, returning on Noble to Milwaukee avenue, then diagonally to Kinzie, along Kinzie to Canal, Canal to Randolph and home.

North Division—First Signal Circuit.—Court House to Kinzie street, then to Lasalle to corner of Indiana and Wells, on Wells to Chicago avenue, then diagonally to corner of Market and Whiting, up Market to Division, then on Clybourne avenue to Larrabee street, up Larrabee to Willow, thence to Orchard, down Orchard to North avenue, diagonally to corner of Clybourne avenue and Wood, down North Halsted to Division, on Division to Pena, across Pena to corner of Larrabee and Beach, thence via Chicago avenue to Market, and from Market to the Court House via Kinzie.

Second Circuit.—Court House to Clark, across to corner Michigan and Wolcott, thence to corner Clark and Ontario, on Ontario to Chicago avenue and Clark, across to corner of North Wells and Oak, along Oak to Granger, and thence to Sedgwick, on Sedgwick to North avenue, along North avenue to Clark, down Clark to Schiller, on Schiller to Wolcott, thence to Oak and on to Green Bay avenue and Rush street. From Rush street across to Pine and Michigan and to the Court House.

In addition to the "signal" circuits, there are "alarm" circuits, which simply connect the several engine houses with the Court House cupola. In cases where the wires run under the river, they are enclosed in cables to protect them from injury. Three of these cables run under the river at State street, connecting the North Division with the South, and one unites the South and West Divisions at Lake street.

The boxes, as before stated, are 116 in number. The location of each was given in the TRIBUNE, in last September.

The grand alarm, only to be given in case of a very serious conflagration, is from the Court House bell.

In addition to the bars and gongs at the several engine houses, the following bells are in communication with the electric wires: On Clark street, near Twelfth; on the P. C. R. R. Car Works, (Carville); on Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-sixth street; on Union street, near Randolph street; on Third street, near Milwaukee street; on Blue Island avenue near Harrison street; on the North Market Hall, and in a tower on Larrabee street, near North avenue.

The number of instruments for police use is six; one in each existing station, and two to be placed in the two new stations to be erected this year.

Complicated as the Alarm Telegraph may appear in theory, its practical application is of the simplest character. As far as the public is concerned, the process of giving an alarm is this: at the moment of the discovery of a fire the discoverer must run to the nearest box, and obtain the key from the specified place, open it and turn the crank as many or as few times as he likes—about twenty times is best. The mechanism of the telegraph will do all the rest. By a system of double circuits in every box the number of the box will be instantly communicated to the operators at the central station, thus making him aware of the vicinity of the fire.

Morning, Evening, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

There are four editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st, at the usual hour every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. At six o'clock every evening, (except Saturdays) for the mails and newsmen only; the TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily delivered in the city (per week)	25
" " " (per quarter)	$ 3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, single copy one year	2.00
" " six months	1.25
Clubs of ten copies, one year	[illegible]
" twenty	[illegible]

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

WE MUST CONQUER POLITICAL RESPECT.

Self-respect is the [illegible] of human life; mutual respect is the very life-blood of society. There is no vital and enduring bond of union in organizations, large or small—families, communities, States or nations—where mutual respect between their members does not exist. The "Union as it was" before the war, lacked this indispensable element of a peaceful nationality. The Southern "chivalry" did not respect the Northern "mudsills." The Northern man did not come up to the Southern gentleman in his essential ideas of manhood. The aristocratic slaveholder accorded to the democratic free citizen a considerable degree of business talent and some commendable amount of literary ability—the Yankee could trade, invent apple-paring machines, make books and wooden nutmegs—had wit enough to peddle and use a pen, and was rather too shrewd to be very honest. But in manly courage, a noble sense of honor, and statesmanlike qualities a northern man had no claims in the estimation of the South which the oligarchy were bound to respect. And they did not respect them, but continued to insult, to domineer over, and to bully the North in social and political circles. On the other hand, the North could not respect the economic system or moralistic code of the South; but their social organism did not engender that arrogance and overweening spirit of superiority which finally culminated in Southern rebellion and attempted secession.

And now how do we find the "Union as it is" after the war? Has the "era of good feeling," founded on mutual respect, been established? Our courage has commanded respectful consideration. Our sense of honor is no longer despicable in the eyes of those who have received terms of unconditional, honorable surrender. So far our victory has been satisfactory; but our triumph is not yet complete. The South will not acknowledge the force of our political sagacity and firmness until they feel its humiliating power as they have been humbled by our military strength. Experience is a hard school, but fools will learn in no other. The political principles of the aristocracy are not changed. Jacob Thompson, in an elaborate vindication of his career in a letter to the *New York Tribune*, declares that "the fortunes of war cannot change a principle, although it may revolutionize a government."

The Southern politicians now admit our military ability to overcome them, but are by no means convinced that in a political contest they are not vastly our superiors. And shall we hesitate to use the elements of political power we have; and shall we postpone our final success as we did for two years in the management of the war, by half-way measures? The emancipation of the negro was necessary to secure our military triumph, and the enfranchisement of the blacks is indispensable to the political regeneration of our country. The only way that the late slaveholding oligarchy could be brought to respect us was by castigation—martial humiliation they have had; but their political superiority has not yet been reduced to its proper level. And the most artful diplomacy will be employed and the subtlest combinations attempted to secure political power. In our recent Washington dispatches occurred this significant passage:

> "Letters received here from New Orleans allege that there are indications of the junction of the pro-slavery Union men with the secession sympathizers against the unconditional anti-slavery Union party. This is represented to be the probable status of political parties throughout the South."

Now does not this indicate that the same war is still going on, only transferred from the battle-field to the polls? The military defeat of the oligarchy will only incite them to more desperate struggles in the conflict for political ascendency. The prejudice against color will be invoked by the disunionists to gain to their cause a large class of otherwise Union men, and thus a powerful party will be organized—a party that will hereafter, perhaps, aspire to controlling power in the Federal Government. The only way to overcome these impending dangers, and gain the substantial fruits of complete victory over the undue arrogance of the late slaveholding caste is to arm the negro in the coming political conflict with the ballot, as we supplied him in the late military struggle with [illegible]. This [illegible] of these [illegible] [illegible] has been passed, the [illegible] must be conquered. [illegible] of [illegible] of fame by [illegible] negro—let President Johnson do [illegible] honor by using his power and [illegible] in securing national salvation [illegible] franchisement.

THE TAUNTING FIEND.

Taunts are the light artillery of hateful [illegible]. Too impotent or cowardly to [illegible] attack its enemy, spitefulness attempts to gain its purpose by trying to harass, and annoy and embarrass. The Copperhead class of politicians have largely adopted this method of treatment toward the Government during the progress of the late struggle. Every disaster and failure was improved by the [illegible] press to furnish aid and comfort to the enemies of the nation and diminish the courage of its friends. Difficulties and defeats were magnified, successes were doubted and explained away, and now that all their hopes and all their predictions of the failure of the war have been falsified by the glorious fact of freedom's triumph, their taunting spirit will find scope in the difficulties, slow progress, and reverses of Southern reconstruction. Negroes won't work—blacks shouldn't vote—poor whites are lazy and disposed to steal—Northern men are sordid and tyrannical—why things are much worse than under the old regime—'tis all humbug—I told you so." Such will be the burden of the opposition for the future. Mark well all such skeptical criticisms and taunting tendencies. [illegible] will [illegible] the fiend's cloven hoof display [illegible].

JAMES BUCHANAN.

[illegible] James Buchanan has written [illegible] denying and attempting to disprove [illegible] statement of the *New York Evening Post* that Judge Black, in the Cincinnati Convention, publicly pledged him (Buchanan) "not to interfere with the exercise of the right of secession in case a Black Republican should be elected as his successor." Mr. Buchanan [illegible] this a most infamous and scandalous aspersion on his character. He says that Judge Black was not at the Cincinnati Convention at all, but was holding court in Pennsylvania, four hundred miles distant, at the time—that a Colonel Black of Pennsylvania was present and made some remarks on the occasion, but not of that kind—that Colonel Black sealed his devotion to the Union with his blood in one of the first battles of the war, etc.

The Old Public Functionary is "sticking in the bark." He does not reach the real point in the case at all. The question is: Did not Mr. James Buchanan pursue the identical policy promised, or said to have been promised in his behalf, in the Cincinnati Convention? Granted that Judge Black was not at Cincinnati; granted that Col. Black fell bravely fighting at the head of a Union regiment. Did not you, nevertheless, declare to Congress and the world, that no power existed under the Constitution of the United States, to prevent a State from seceding? Let us look at the record. We quote from the last annual message of President Buchanan, communicated to Congress on the 3d December, 1860:

> "The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward that the emergency may soon arise when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question, whether you possess the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express an opinion on this important subject.
>
> "The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn, from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State. *After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government.*"

[illegible] is the exact fulfillment by Mr. Buchanan of the promise alleged to have been made, and which we believe was made [illegible] at the Cincinnati Convention, so far as [illegible] be given in words. How was the pledge fulfilled by deeds? It was only necessary that the President should fold his arms [illegible] on the progress of the rebellion, keeping traitors in his cabinet to [illegible] the enemy with muskets and money [illegible] the national armory and treasury. Did Mr. Buchanan do this, or did he not? Let his reply in his forthcoming [illegible] Mr. Buchanan deems this [illegible]

"It may be added that from the date of General Jackson's message of 1832, against South Carolina nullification and secession, until that of his own message of December, 1860, and indeed ever since, no public man has more steadfastly and uniformly opposed these dangerous and suicidal heresies than Mr. Buchanan. That any person, in or out of the Convention, dared to make a pledge in his behalf on this or any other subject, such an act would have been condemned a few days thereafter by the terms of his letter accepting the nomination."

How paltry does this all appear in the light of the imperishable and infamous record which he traced for himself in the history of his country, in his last message to Congress. Now that the war has been fought out, now that the rebellion has been put down by force of arms, now that his own shortcomings have been repaired and atoned for by the blood of patriotic men, this aged criminal pipes out that if anybody had pledged that he would not interfere with the exercise of the right of secession, "such an act would have been condemned a few days thereafter by the terms of his letter accepting the nomination." Is this not a fitting climax to the career of the Old Public Functionary?

FORWARD—HALT!—The great Mexican emigration scheme has come to stop through lack of motive power. Plenty of men but no money. Thousands of persons who have enrolled their names, find that no cash is paid in hand as was expected, and the excitement is somewhat dampened. Beside, the leaders are not sure what course the government will take should the expedition attempt to start. Meantime the managers are trying to effect a loan of several millions of dollars. The *N. Y. Tribune* of the 19th inst., says: "It appears to be the impression of some of the leading spirits here, that the emigration movement will remain quiet until that "loan" (for which great inducements are offered) is effected, and the color of the money becomes a little familiar among the proposed emigrants."

Duncan Kennedy, one of Gen. Sibley's most trusty scouts, who left Fort Ridgely in March to visit the Indian camps on the plateau near the Minnesota frontier, and who was supposed to have been killed, reached St. Paul on the 19th. He says that a feeling of bitter enmity exists between the friendly and hostile Sioux, and they kill each other without hesitation if they chance to meet. The friendly Sioux are indignant at the outrages committed on the settlers, because it invokes vengeance upon their heads. Mr. Kennedy, on the Redwood River, while coming home, saw the trail of the hostile Indians who committed the recent murders in Blue Earth county. True to Indian character, they had left a record of their deeds, which consisted of a board, with a rough charcoal sketch of a man with his throat cut, an Indian shooting at another, &c. As Mr. Kennedy interpreted the record, they had killed seven, and on reaching the settlements he found that to be the number known to have been murdered.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says it is a notable circumstance that all the gold and silver in the possession of the paroled rebel prisoners arriving at that place is of [illegible] coinage previous to 1861. It has to see the first money coined at a later date in the possession of any of them. This shows that what gold and silver was in the South when the rebellion commenced was immediately hoarded by the people, and that they have received none since.

A day or two since, in conversation with Gen. Grant, a gentleman inquired why the review was to occupy *two* days? He replied: "It will consume two entire days to pass the army across the Long Bridge;" adding, that "if the same army were moving against the enemy, with all its trains, in ordinary marching order, the line would reach from Washington to Richmond."

President Johnson has initiated many pithy and memorable sayings which seem to strike the key-note of the popular feeling. The President uttered another to some Pennsylvanians who visited him on Friday. In the course of his remarks, in response to their spokesman, Judge Lewis, Mr. Johnson said: "Mercy has been slain. Let us now take care that Justice is not slain also."

The entire length of the new railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico will be three hundred and fifteen miles, the highest summit level eight thousand three hundred feet above the sea, being double the height of any other railroad in the world; it will have an incline of twenty-three miles and a grade of twelve feet per mile, on which the curves have a radius of five hundred feet. There is one bridge to be built two hundred and ninety feet high, besides several tunnels.

ILLINOIS EDITORS IN LUCK.—Mr. Hobbs, of the Geneseo *Republic*, has been appointed Postmaster; Mr. Beatty, of the Knoxville *Republican*, is Deputy United States Treasurer; Mr. Sellers, of the Pekin *Republican*, and Mr. Webster, of the Lincoln *Herald*, have been elected Mayors of their respective cities, and Enoch Emery, editor of the Peoria *Transcript*, has been appointed Postmaster at Peoria, vice Mr. Bestor, resigned. The office is worth to the holder, including what he can make from the sale of stamps, about $5,000 a year. Quite a "fat take."

Gen. Gillmore has issued an order annulling the manifestos of the rebel Governors, and declaring all the colored people free citizens of the United States, to be protected in their freedom and [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] KLEPTOMANIA.—Mrs. "Extra Billy" Smith, wife of the late rebel Governor of Virginia, is accused of appropriating to her private use the spoons and other silver ware of the gubernatorial mansion, and belonging to the State. From stealing men to purloining spoons the transition is not remarkable.

A Philadelphia dispatch confidently asserts that Jeff. Davis is to be formally indicted by the United States Grand Jury, in Washington, for treason, and that the elder Blair has already given testimony before that body to such end.

They are making rapid strides toward reconstruction in North Carolina, and the work of electing a Governor is in its preliminary processes.

ENGLISH SNOBBISHNESS.—The London *Globe* of April 26th calls President Johnson a *drunken mechanic*. This is English sympathy in its second glow.

Union meetings are being held throughout Alabama, and the people are asking for a military Governor.

Gallant General John A. Logan has been put in command in Tennessee.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

The Fallacy of the Argument Against Freedom Exposed.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times, May 22.]

We must solve the problem of the freedmen by three very simple rules: 1st, to observe the laws of nature in regard to their condition; 2d, to organize negro industry on the principles of Justice; and 3d, to observe the laws of Christian duty toward them, exactly as toward other men. To know exactly what these laws are, we have some aids of great importance in the recent census statistics. They throw great light on this whole question. We can do nothing right without first getting the precise state of facts. I have before me the volume of Census statistics on "Agriculture," prepared by Mr. Kennedy, which contains the number of slaveholders and the number of slaves; and this very statement solves some of the difficulties of the question. As a fair sample of the whole, I will give the main facts as to the condition of slavery in Virginia (including West Virginia, which, having few slaves, will not materially vary the facts,) which will show how easily the freedmen question can be settled as to two material points—property and industry. The following are the numbers:

Number of slaveholders	52,128
Number who own over 200	1
Number who own 100 and under 200	117
Number who own 50 and under 100	748
Number who own 10 and under 50	13,[illegible]
Number who own less than 10	37,775

Nearly half the whole number of slaveholders own less than five each. The idea commonly held of great plantations cultivated by slaves is entirely gone in regard to Virginia; and the number of such in the entire South is comparatively few. In Virginia there are not over a thousand such plantations. There are not more than 80,000 persons in Virginia who own farm laborers, and there are 80,000 farms of over ten acres. It is, therefore, evident that the great body of farms in Virginia are cultivated now by free labor. In the large county of Augusta, for example, there are but 558 farmers who own more than two slaves, and there are 1 500 farmers. It is perfectly clear that two-thirds the farms are cultivated by free labor. Now, these are most instructive facts. They show that in the largest Slave State the change from slave to free institutions, will be attended by no practical difficulty whatever. One half the slaves are nothing more than house servants. Now suppose Jno. Jones owns four—a man (waiter), a woman (cook), and two children—and that the aggregate value [is] $3,000. This is a "fictitious" wealth for he has to pay all their cost of food, shelter, raiment and medicine. To-day, the law puts a fictitious value on them; to-morrow, it puts no value on them. What is the difference to him? He retains their services, pays them fifty cents a day, lets them go to school, and gets rid of all obligations to support them. Is he not better off in every respect? He certainly is. If they do not serve him well, he at once dismisses them, and they are no further trouble.

In the changed condition of things no real value has disappeared whatever. Virginia is worth every dollar she was before. She has lost nothing but a mere fiction. The property question is therefore absolutely nothing; and if it were, it is more than *one fourth the white people of Virginia* have any interest in these properties. Supposing the 52,000 slave holders to be heads of families, (though many are not,) they represent but 260,000 persons, while Virginia has 826,438 white people. Thus ends at once the whole humbug of the South dependent upon slave property. Nominally there were three thousands of millions of dollars in slaves, but really there was nothing at all. The whole value of the slaves was in their labor, and child labor remains [illegible]

AFTERNOON TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters at the Capital—The Crime of Jeff. Davis—Military and General News.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The New York *Times'* Washington special has the following: "The new Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Orton, will enter upon his official duties on the 1st of July.

"Mr. Seward will give his testimony in the conspiracy trial next Thursday. He now directs affairs in the State Department. Frederick Seward was to-day notified of the assassination of the President for the first time."

Gen. Logan has been put in command of the Army of the Tennessee.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Enquirer* says the elder Blair was called before the Grand Jury of Chief Justice Carter's United States Court, and testified as to the acts of treason committed by Jeff. Davis. They agreed to report a true bill. This action is understood to be in conformity with the wishes of the administration.

The following is Gen. Sherman's order issued for the great review now in progress to-day:

GEN. SHERMAN'S ORDER OF REVIEW.

The following order has been issued:

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
May 20, 1865.

Special Field Order No. [illegible].]

First: To make the review ordered for this army in the city of Washington on Wednesday, May 24, the two wings without knapsacks and with two days rations in haversacks, will, during Tuesday, close well upon the Long Bridge, the right wing in advance. On Wednesday, at break of day, the troops will move out of bivouac by the right flank, and march until the head of the column is closed up, to the capitol grounds, and then march as close as possible east of the canal, ready to march according to special orders No. 239, Adjutant General's office, May 18, by close column of companies right in front—guide left by the route prescribed. When the companies fall below fifteen files the battalions will form column by division. At 9 o'clock a. m., precisely, a single gun will be fired by the leading battery, when the head of the column will march around the Capitol, down Pennsylvania avenue, and past the reviewing stand in front of the President's house; thence to the new camp or to a bivouac, according to the pleasure of the army commanders. All colors will be unfurled from the Capitol to a point beyond the President's reviewing stand. The General-in-Chief will ride at the head of the column and take post near the reviewing officer. The commander of each army corps and division, attended by one staff officer, will dismount after passing the General-in-Chief and join him while his army corps or division is passing, when he will remount and join his command. Officers commanding regiments and above will present swords on passing the reviewing officer, but company officers will make no salutes. Brigade bands or consolidated field music will turn out and play as their brigade passes the reviewing officer, but will be careful to cease playing in time for the succeeding band to be heard. One band per division may play during the march from the Capitol to the Treasury building. The colors of each battalion will salute by drooping in passing the reviewing officer, and the field music make the ruffles without interrupting the march of the band. Should intervals occur in the column, care will be taken that the divisions pass the reviewing stand compactly, and if the passing of the bridge draw out the columns, the march will be continued with as little interruption as possible at full distance. Army commanders will make subordinate arrangements as to guides, &c. Army commanders may at once select new camps east of the Potomac—the right wing above Washington and the left wing below—and make arrangements with the Quartermaster's Department to collect fuel, forage, &c., in advance of their new camps, and may march thereto direct from the review by routes that will not interrupt the progress of the columns behind. The wagon trains, with camp equipage and knapsacks, can follow the day after the review. Mustering officers will see at once to the preparation of rolls for pay and discharge of organizations and men that are to be discharged under existing orders from the War Department, but no discharge will be made until after the review.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

THE LATE REBELLION.

Additional Particulars of the Circumstances of the Capture of Jeff. Davis, A. H. Stephens and C. C. Clay.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Herald's* correspondent says: "The camp where Jeff. Davis was captured was situated in a pine forest, on the side of the Abbeyville road, about one mile from Irwinsville, Irwin county, Georgia. It consisted of a large wall tent, containing only the arch traitor and his family, and an ordinary fly, containing the male portion of the caravan. Surrounding and contiguous to these were two common army wagons two ambulances, and several horses and mules, with the usual amount of camp paraphernalia, such as saddles, bridles, harness, cooking utensils, etc.

"Davis himself, and Postmaster Reagan, with the two colonels, Lubbock and Johnson, aid-de-camps, had only overtaken the party the night before, and after a fatiguing journey from Washington, Ga., where they had remained to settle some business, as they say, when Davis, with the children and servants, had pushed forward, under the protection and escort of Private Secretary H[illegible] few of the faithful, [illegible] and Midshipman [illegible] servants [illegible]

"It was [illegible] body of cavalry, while [illegible] friends traveled across the country, and joined his family [illegible]

"When Reagan asked permission to accompany Davis to Washington, and expressed his obligations on receiving it, Gen. Wilson said to him: 'You are under no obligations, sir, for I should have sent you whether you wanted to go or not. You are a civilian prisoner, and he (Davis) is a prisoner both military and civil.'

"Mrs. Clay remarked, jocularly, that as she had brought in her husband she would claim the reward offered for him, to which Mrs. Davis responded: 'Yes, one hundred thousand dollars would be considerable of an amount of pocket money to us poor unfortunates now. I sold my horses, carriage, silver-ware and jewelry for what little money I had, and that has been stolen from me.'

"Stephens was arrested on his plantation, only a short distance from Atlanta, by a squad of General Upton's men under a captain and staff officer whose name I have forgotten. Stephens made no effort to escape, but was found at his house quietly smoking his meerschaum. He had no companions save two negro servants and a dog, and lived almost entirely in solitude. Stephens said to me that when he went to Hampton Roads in company with Judge Campbell and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, to meet President Lincoln, he could have made satisfactory terms of peace in five minutes. He was not, however, clothed with the proper official authority, and hence his mission failed.'

FROM COLUMBUS.

Sale of the Agricultural College Scrip—The Muster out of Ohio Troops.

COLUMBUS, May 22.—The State Board appointed to sell the land scrip donated by Congress for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges, issued a circular to County Auditors and Treasurers to-day, authorizing them to receive bids for the purchase of said scrip, until the 1st of August next. The proposals must be cash, for not less than 160 acres. The bids will be passed on August 1st. Said scrip may be located on any unsold lands subject to entry at one dollar per acre, mineral lands excepted.

The Governor was advised by the Secretary of War to-day that Ohio troops would be mustered out promptly upon their arrival at the various camps in the State. The chief mustering officer has instructions to keep a sufficient force constantly at work, and paymasters are to be prompt in the discharge of their duties. The troops will be assigned to camps nearest their places of enlistment. The Governor will see that all things are in order, and that the various officers use proper dispatch in the discharge of their respective duties.

The 22d regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been ordered to report for guard to maintain quiet, good order and strict discipline during the time that the Ohio troops are being mustered out and discharged the service. It is expected that at least 30,000 men will report at this post for that purpose during the months of June and July.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Iron-Clad Fleet—Retrenchment at the Navy Yards.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Secretary Welles has issued orders for the vast fleet of monitors and ironsides composing our iron-clad navy to lie at the Navy Yard in this city, as soon as they can be taken out of commission. It is said that the reason of the selection of this location for the purpose is, that salt water injures these vessels by corrosion, and that ours is the most available fresh-water port.

On Saturday, between 700 and 800 men were discharged from the Navy Yard. They were from all the departments of the yard. The total force previous thereto was about 2,500. The force at the Arsenal is also to be reduced.

IOWA NEWS.

Coming Home—The Soldiers' Orphan Fund.

DAVENPORT, May 24.—The 20th Iowa regiment, now at Mobile, are under orders for home, and will reach here early in June. The noble regiment has recently forwarded $3,055 as a "first installment" of their donation to the Iowa State Orphan Asylum for soldier's children. $2,050 was raised in this city for this purpose last week.

The citizens of Marshall county are about to raise funds to erect a monument to the memory of all the soldiers from that county who have died during the war.

The Fort Dodge *North-West* says: "A tide of emigration is setting in through that region."

For the past week our town has been visited by large numbers of strangers seeking homesteads and cheap lands.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Return of Rebels—The Monroe Doctrine Association—From Alabama—Cotton.

MEMPHIS, May 23, via CAIRO, May 24.—Cotton is active at 31c for middling.

The city is full of paroled rebels, and Gen. Forrest is expected to arrive to-day.

The American Monroe Doctrine Association is revived and working actively. The Mexican General Ortega is expected here.

The Eufaula [illegible] says: "News from Northern Alabama is encouraging. Meetings are being held in all parts of the State, and are numerously attended. A petition is being circulated all through Northern Alabama for the appointment of a Military Governor."

The steamer Carter takes 900 bales of cotton from here to Cincinnati.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Matters in Georgia—Returning Paroled Rebels—Planters Putting in Crops—Capture of $243,000 of Jeff.'s Specie—Orders by Gen. Gilmore.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The steamer America brings Savannah dates to the 20th.

The Savannah *Herald* has late advices from Augusta, Ga. The country between Savannah and Augusta is filled with paroled rebel soldiers, returning home. Nearly all the planters have put in large amounts of seed, mostly corn, rye, and vegetables. Some have planted cotton, the first in four years. But few slaves have skedaddled.

Great grief and excitement was caused in Augusta by the announcement of the capture of Jeff. Davis.

A wagon containing $243,000 in specie, belonging to the rebel Government, was found in a by-way and turned over to Gen. Molineux.

Gen. Gilmore has issued an order, declaring null and void the proclamations issued by the self-styled Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and also declaring that the people of the black race are *free* citizens of the United States and to be protected in the enjoyment of freedom and the fruits of their industry by the Government.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Restoration—Candidates for Governor in the Field—Schofield and the Negroes.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, May 24.—The North Carolina correspondents of the *Herald* continue to furnish interesting accounts of the progress of events in that State attendant on the effort of the citizens, with the assistance of Gen. Schofield and his army, to reorganize society and restore civil government. Their candidates for Governor have already been named, and the supporters of each are preparing to establish their claims.

General Schofield on the 15th instant issued another order in regard to the colored people, informing them that the acquirement of their freedom imposes obligations which they must meet, as well as conferring on them the boon of freedom, and they are told that they will not be supported in idleness, but must labor for the support of themselves and their families.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Railroad Matters—The Legislature—Death of Hon. Jere Clemens.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 24, 1865.

The trains started this morning for Louisville. Passengers will be carried by other conveyances over the breaks. All damage will be repaired, and trains run through by Saturday or Sunday next.

Hon. Jere Clemens died at Huntsville, Ala., Sunday last, of dumb chills. In his closing hours he is said to have expressed fervent devotion to the Union, and counseled his acquaintances and friends to acquiesce heartily in the new order of things.

The military bill was yesterday indefinitely postponed in the Tennessee House of Representatives, so that until a future session of the Legislature, the protection of State and people will devolve entirely upon the national troops.

Gen. Thomas has ordered that all paroled rebel prisoners awaiting transportation in Nashville shall be boarded by rebel sympathizers during their stay. Many of these ex-rebel soldiers are very destitute.

FROM ATLANTA.

Affairs in Georgia—The Railways—Returning Business—The Currency—The Newspapers.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—A gentleman who left Atlanta eight days ago, gives some interesting facts concerning affairs in that region. The city is resuming its old business-like aspect, most of its former citizens having returned and gone to work to restore their property. Atlanta was always a live place; and its inhabitants, so far from sitting in despondency among the ruins, are busy as bees in clearing away the wreck, and making the best use of their time and facilities in rebuilding the large portion of the town destroyed "when Sherman marched down to the sea." The railroads to Augusta, to Macon, and to West Point, are in good order, and trains run regularly to each point every day. A large force, including all the loose negroes in Northern Georgia, is at work on the road from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and it is expected that trains will be running in three or four weeks. Rail communication will then be unbroken between Louisville and Charleston.

A detachment from Gen. Wilson's force, commanded by Col. Eggleston of Chillicothe, is encamped near the city, but soldiers are not allowed within the city limits without passes, approved by brigade commanders, on pain of arrest and confinement. Citizens are required to be at their places of abode at 10 p. m., which is the only local military restraint to which they are subject. Confederate currency was utterly worthless before our troops re-occupied the city, it being refused at a cent on the dollar. All the trade now done is carried on by bartering one commodity for another, in cases where greenbacks or specie cannot be had. Certain bills on Georgia and Tennessee banks are current, and serve to relieve, to some extent, the awkward financial embarrassment. Georgia treasury notes, under the denomination of five dollars, are also worthless, being based on Confederate securities. The Georgians fully realize that the great mass of their currency is utterly worthless, and they find some compensation in returning to a circulating medium to which the legend "one dollar" does not mean two or three cents.

The people of Georgia have made up their minds for peace, and [illegible] disappearance of [illegible] The following [illegible] in making peace [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES, NORTHERN GEORGIA,
KINGSTON, GA., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —.

All officers and soldiers of my command, and all officers and soldiers of the Confederate army now in Northern Georgia, who have not been paroled, will report to me at this place by the 12th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of receiving their paroles.

The utmost limit being the 24th inst., all officers and soldiers enumerated above who do not report by that time will be considered as refusing to comply with this order, and will be regarded and treated as *outlaws* by the authorities of the United States. By order of

W. T. WOFFORD,
Brigadier General Commanding.

J. W. GRAY, Captain and A. A. G.

The *Register* is the only paper in existence at Atlanta, and it has just returned from a fugitive existence at Augusta.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 24.—The steamer China, from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th, with three days later news, has arrived.

Cotton declined ¼@½d on the week. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions steady. Consols 90½@90¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—United States 5-20s, 68½@64; Erie, 55½@56; Illinois Central, [illegible].

A Melbourne dispatch, March 25th, says the pirate Shenandoah is cruising off that coast, but announces no captures.

For the Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 24.—In accordance with an order from the Governor to that effect, the national and regimental flags, fifty two in number, belonging to various Illinois regiments of cavalry and infantry, and now at the Adjutant General's office at this city, are being carefully packed up, and will be forwarded to Chicago this evening, to be exhibited at the approaching Sanitary Fair.

A mortar forwarded by General Carr to Senator Yates, and used by Illinois soldiers in the reduction of Spanish Fort, at Mobile, will also accompany the flags.

To Be Hanged for Murder.

CAIRO, May 24.—The Vicksburg *Herald* says the murderers of Mrs. J. R. Cook are to be hanged in that city on Friday, May 26th.

They were tried before a court martial convened at Vicksburg. They are twelve in number, and belong to the 53d United States infantry and 5th United States artillery.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 24—4 p. m.—Gold opened firm at 132½, and gradually became firmer until it reached 135, at which figure it now stands.

The British Financial Statement.

The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons on the 27th April, shows that the revenue of the last financial year was £70,303,000, an excess above the estimates, of £3,185,000. The national debt has been reduced £4,614,000, and amounts now to £808,288,000.

The trade with France has largely increased, having risen from £26,431,000 in 1859, to £49,797,000 in 1864.

The whole trade of the country, which in 1863 was £445,000,000, has undergone a further increase, and in the last year, ending the 31st day of December last, the imports were £274,000,000, and the exports to £213,000,000, a total of £487,000,000, demonstrating, Mr. Gladstone said, the wisdom of adopting and of persevering in the present commercial policy, and the enormous advantages derived from the simple process of removing fetters and obstructions devised by the perverse ingenuity of man in the development of the productive powers of national industry. In concluding this part of his speech Mr. Gladstone pronounced a warm and an elegant eulogium upon the character and services of the late Mr. Cobden. He then stated the estimated amount of the expenditure and revenue of the financial year now entered upon. The expenditure he estimated as follows:

Interest on debt	£26,350,000
Charges on Consolidated Fund	1,900,000
Army	14,348,000
Navy	10,392,000
Civil Services	7,650,000
Revenue Departments	4,527,000
Packet Service	841,000
	£66,139,000

The revenue he estimated thus:

Customs	£22,775,000
Excise	[illegible]
Stamps	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
Property Tax	[illegible]
Post Office	4,250,000
Crown Lands	315,000
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
China Indemnity	[illegible]
	£[illegible]

There remained thus a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £[illegible]; and he proceeded to state how the Government proposed to deal with this surplus. They proposed first a modification of the stamp duties, and then to deal with the duty on tea by reducing it 6d per pound, and this was the only reduction of the indirect taxation they proposed this year. With respect to the income tax, it was thought that they ought to do all they could for its reduction. It was at present at the lowest point, practically, at which it ever was. It had not been lower than 5d in the pound; but they proposed to remove one-third, reducing the tax to 4d. The reduction in the tea duty is [illegible], and will absorb £1,400,000.

AT CHARLESTON.

His Speech to the Great Meeting of Freedmen in Zion Chapel.

The Federal Relations of Seceded States—The Status of Colored Men—Gen. Saxton's Speech.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15.

This afternoon the Chief Justice delivered an address at Zion (colored) Church, before an assemblage of between five and six thousand colored people, and about five hundred whites. On his entrance into the church, arm in arm with Major Gen. Gilmore, the whole audience rose and received him with tremendous cheering.

The Chief Justice was introduced to the audience by Major General Saxton, and on rising was again greeted with hearty cheering.

MR. CHASE'S SPEECH.

After it had subsided the Chief Justice spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS—I shall comply with the invitation of General Saxton only to address you a very few words. It is true that I have always been the friend of freedom. I have always desired to see every man, of whatever complexion, protected in the enjoyment of all his natural rights; and to see every man clothed with every legitimate means for the protection of those rights. No man, probably, in this country, deplored this war more than myself; perhaps no man would have made greater sacrifices to avert it. I did not wish to see even the great good of emancipation effected at such a terrible cost. I believed that it would come some time; I believed that, by a wise and just administration of the Federal Government, it might be hastened; but I never desired to see such a terrible struggle as that through which we have passed. I never desired to see those seas of blood, and those vast gulfs in which the treasures of the country have been sunk, even for that highest good, which, as we all hoped, could have been obtained by other and gentler means. But, in the providence of God, war came; and as a means of carrying that war through to a successful issue, I felt it was the duty of the general government to respect its natural allies; and I knew that the whole colored population of the South was loyal. [Great cheering.] I said and I felt that if we would succeed in this struggle we must strike the fetters from the bondman. Such was my counsel in the Cabinet; and when that honored man—whose death this nation mourns, in common with all the lovers of freedom throughout the world—when that honored man made up his mind to say that all men in this land shall be free, none gave it a more emphatic Amen than myself. Then, when that other question arose—"Shall we put arms into the hands of the black man?"—I never doubted the proper answer. If we make them freemen, and the defense of their freedom is the defense of this nation, whose duty is it to bear arms, if not theirs? Whose duty is it to take part in the struggle now for freedom as well as for union, if not their duty? And how can we expect to succeed if we do not avail ourselves of that natural strength which in this struggle is created for us by the circumstances under which it is waged? When the government, therefore, made up its mind to call the black man to the field, I felt that it had not done it one moment too soon, but a great many days too late. But now the colored man has borne his full proper share in the great struggle. If anybody has made sacrifices he has made them. If anybody has suffered extreme ill he has suffered it; and the victory being won, and freedom and Union being secured, who has a better right than he to participate in the fruits of both? It is simply because I think it just and right that I advocate it. I believe that the safety of nations, as well as of individuals consists in doing justice. I believe in the truth of that passage of Scripture which says that he that walketh uprightly, walketh surely. That man or that nation linking his or its action with truth and justice, relying upon the providence of Almighty God, is sure to issue safely and triumphantly. It may be that great struggles have to be gone through, great trials to be made, great martyrdoms to be endured. The war has seen multitudes of martyrs—last and noblest of them all, that great martyr, our beloved President, struck down by the hand of the assassin. So martyrdoms may yet be needed; but out of all your trials the issue is sure. I have said the victory is won. The armies of the rebellion are disbanded, peace returns, and peace brings with it its duties. A great race, numbering four millions, is suddenly brought into freedom. All the world is looking to see whether the prophecies of the enemies of that race will be fulfilled or falsified. It rests upon the men of that race to tell. They say that you will be disorderly, shiftless, lazy; that you will starve rather than work; that wages cannot tempt you to work; that you will become thievish vagabonds. So your enemies say; so, too, a great many people that are not your enemies seriously fear. It is for you to show whether it will be so or not. You need not in the meantime be particularly anxious what people say about you. Show that you will be honest, temperate, industrious and faithful in your employments; that you are ready to do honest work for honest wages; be economical, lay up a portion of every day's or every month's earning in some savings bank for yourselves and family for a rainy day. Do everything in your power to increase the products of the country; doing this with all your might [illegible] to be controlled by vindictiveness of feeling; that they are unwilling to labor for their living. For, after all, labor must be the cardinal law of our lives. I was, myself, a Western boy, and in the log cabins of the West we fared just as roughly as most of you have fared. We had very little capital, nothing to go upon but our own good will, patient hearts and free school education, which, thank God, this country gave to all her white children, and is now going to give to all her blacks who will take it. Well, upon such capital we went to work, and we came to something. You can do the same thing if you will go to work in the same way. But if you spend your time in fretting because this or that white man has a better time than you have or more advantages, and take short cuts to what you may think success, you will in the end, be very sadly disappointed. Take things patiently and labor faithfully; the result will be glorious. Let the soldier fight well, let the preacher preach well, let the carpenter shove his plane with all his might, and the planter put in and gather in as much corn or cotton as he can—working for fair wages, and, as he gets able, to hire others, paying them fair wages, too. Act thus and I have no fears for your future. Now, as to the elective franchise, Major Delaney has said that he heard me say in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, that I knew no reason why the hands that laid down the bayonet might not take up the ballot. If he had listened to me twenty years ago in the city of Cincinnati, he might have heard me say substantially the same thing. But the colored man did not get the elective franchise because I said it then. Quite possibly he may not now. Certainly, however, events have progressed remarkably in that direction. If everybody in this city saw things exactly as I see them, if they felt as I feel that it would be desirable on account of the general interests, that every man should have the same rights before the law in the elective franchise as in everything else, it would come to you very soon. But there is not that agreement. Having nothing to do with politics, I am not prepared to say what will be the action of the Government. I am no longer in its counsels, and, therefore, do not know what it is prepared to do. I will only say this; I believe there is not a member of the Government who would not be pleased to see universal suffrage. But I am not ready to say that the Government will now establish universal suffrage. This I do not know. If you are patient, and constantly show by your acts that you merit the right of suffrage, then you can be safely trusted with it. That in your hands it will be on the side of order and liberty and education, reasoning upon general principles, I can safely say you will get the elective franchise in a very short period. I trust it will not find you unprepared. But respect yourselves and respect the rights of all, and do your very best to show that you are, each and all of you, worthy to have it. You cannot get it by threats or misbehavior. You can get it by patience and perseverance in well doing. Now, if the Government of the United States, taking everything into consideration, shall not think it proper to enrol the colored men as citizens and voters, what is your duty? To fret and worry about it? I think not. If I were in your case, I would go to work and show that the United States Government was mistaken in making the delay. If you show that, the mistake will be corrected. I think it is the best plan for all men, white and black, that every man who is honest and of due age shall have the right of suffrage. Having it he will respect himself the more, will do more productive labor, and will add more wealth to the community. He will receive the respect of his fellow men, and the society composed of such men is always great. But if the Government think differently and circumstances delay its action, I advise you to be patient, calm and industrious. This is about all I have to say to you. When a man has been faithful in the honest performance of his duty, he is thought better of if success attend him in this world. But if it so happens, in the Providence of God, that these material results do not follow that performance, still he carries in his own mind the consciousness that he has tried to do what is right in the sight of God, rendering to everybody his due, contributing all he can to the general happiness and improvement, diffusing as much enjoyment and contentment as he can to the little circle of which he is the center; with that consciousness he goes through life "happy as a king, though he may not be the king;" ends it in felicity, and goes where there is an end to all these controversies, because there is but one God and one Father, before whom all children are equal.

GENERAL SAXTON'S SPEECH.

Major General Saxton followed the Chief Justice, and said that 30,000 colored people were already located on farms in this department. He referred to the murder of the President, declaring that he had been murdered by slavery. He died a martyr. He then said:

But I would not have the colored men here without a voice in that reorganization. You must ask for this voice. When our nation was in trouble, it called on the stout arms and loyal hearts of the colored men to help them in the war; and you have had an opportunity to fight under the stars and stripes, under that glorious old flag of liberty. Colored men have borne it in triumph over many a bloody field, and have achieved honor for themselves. I want the colored men in this department to petition the President of the United States and Congress for the right to exercise the elective franchise—the right to vote for those who are to rule over them. [illegible] He stood almost alone. Very few were there to help him. He was cursed from one end of the South to the other. That man was John Quincy Adams. The battle was for the right of petition. He triumphed, that right of petition has been bequeathed to every colored man of the South. You must use that right. Nobody can say a word in this department against the colored men signing a petition and sending it to the President of the United States. I want to see 150,000 men voting in South Carolina. I want to see a black man in the future save a nation's honor. I now propose three cheers for the Union, three cheers for the ballot, and three for the elective franchise for the colored men.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Full Particulars of his Flight and Seizure—The Personnel of the Prisoners.

[Hilton Head correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

As soon as General Wilson knew of the surrender of Lee, and the flight of Jeff. Davis from Richmond, he began to lay his plans for trapping whatever fragments of the fugitive rebel government should drift into his department. He has had his scouts out in every direction.

Colonel Pritchard received orders to proceed with all speed along the bank of the Ocmulgee river, a distance of about one hundred miles, where it was supposed Davis and his party would pass, and guard all the ferries. The Colonel started from Macon on the evening of the same day, and marched all night and the whole of the following day, having stopped but once for a couple of hours to feed the horses. On the evening of the 8th he arrived at Hawkinsville, near which place he camped for the night. Here he scattered a mob of citizens, who were threatening a detachment of soldiers guarding the ferry. Starting again at dawn, the detachment reached Abbeville, on the afternoon of the 9th, where they met a party of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, and learned that Davis and his cortege had crossed the Ocmulgee River at Brown's ferry, late the night previous, and had gone in the direction of Irwinsville. It was arranged with the 1st Wisconsin to take separate routes in pursuit, and Col. Pritchard, selecting a detachment of 128 men, pushed forward, leaving the remainder of his command to guard the ferries. Irwinsville was reached at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, where they learned from citizens that the party sought for were encamped one mile north of the town. Taking a negro for his guide, Col. Pritchard proceeded in that direction, and when a short distance from the camp, sent twenty-five men dismounted, under Lieut. Purinton, to the opposite side. The tents being surrounded, they were closed in upon, and the entire party captured. While the tents were being closed upon by Col. Pritchard's men, an unfortunate mistake occurred, resulting in the death of two of our soldiers, and the wounding of others. The men of the 1st Wisconsin were advancing and seeing a force apparently guarding the tents, took them for rebels and fired upon them. The mistake was soon discovered, and the firing ceased.

THE ACCEPTED VERSION OF THE CAPTURE.

A squad of men in charge of a sergeant advanced to the tent in which it was concluded Davis was to be found and were on the point of entering when Mrs. Davis appeared at the opening, and hoped they would not "disturb the privacy of ladies before they had time to dress."

The chivalric boys in blue, unsuspicious of fraud, promptly withdrew, bluntly but well meaningly apologizing. They little imagined the kind of lady they were giving an opportunity to dress.

A few minutes thereafter there came forth from the tent what seemed to be an ancient dame, attired in loose wrapper, with hood closely drawn over head and face, and bearing on one arm a bucket. With the apparent female ancient came Mrs. Davis, too. Mrs. Davis would wash. "Please," said she, "allow my mother to go to the spring for some water!"

But the eyes of the sergeant were sharp. Under the skirts and the wrapper those eyes detected boots—heavy boots, of masculine [illegible] make.

"It seems to me," says he, "your mother wears rather big boots."

And he lifted the petticoats of the supposititious mamma.

"Your mother's got a beard, too," he said, as he looked under the hood; "I reckon your mother must be your husband."

The hood was pulled back, and there, sure enough, crest-fallen, dumbfounded, detected and utterly put to shame, stood the late chief of the grandest conspiracy that ever dazed mankind into the belief that treason could ultimately triumph.

Best draw a veil over what followed. Best not relate the ignominy that befell this Davis—how he was secured like a felon, and searched and otherwise treated despitefully!

They took him and his family and retainers to Macon, thence to Atlanta; and there, putting the entire party on the cars, under guard, started on the way to Savannah.

At Macon there was some slight demonstration made by the people of sympathy for their fallen chief; but he was seen by few, and no communication was permitted between citizens and the prisoners.

A SHOCK TO THE DAVISES.

While upon the road the Davis family received a severe shock, when Northern papers were received containing the President's proclamation offering a reward of $100,000 for the arrest of Davis as a party to the assassination plot. He was deeply affected, and Mrs. Davis burst into an agony of tears.

AT PORT ROYAL.

A party consisting of General Littlefield, [illegible] walks. His short lease of power and the anxieties which it involved have aged him wonderfully. He was always a spare man, but now he was gaunt and emaciated. His hair had grown gray and his beard nearly white. He does not shave his upper lip nor the sides of his face as he did when in the Senate, and a moustache and whiskers change his general aspect notably.

He had retreated to the cabin by the time we got on board the Clyde. There he sat in a corner with his hat drawn over his eyes. He and his wife were looking over a lot of newspapers that had just been sent to them, and they carefully avoided recognizing the curious glances directed by us all toward them. Two of the children were playing around, happily unconscious of the painful features of the situation in which they had to share; blissfully ignorant, as yet, of the stigma that must hereafter attach to the name they have to bear. Nobody among us was introduced to Davis, and no attempt was made by any one to draw him into conversation.

STEPHENS, REAGAN AND WHEELER.

General Wheeler was pacing the forward deck and Mr. Stephens and Mr. Reagan were in the lower cabin. Thither we most of us went, and, with the late Confederate Vice-President and Postmaster, we talked over a great many political subjects of interest.

Alexander H Stephens is the same small, thread paper of a man, with the same attenuated, clean shaven face and dark glittering eyes that he was when one of the notabilities of Washington. Mr. Reagan is large and stout, without marked characteristics, but courteous in manner and a person of more than average intellectual capacity.

Both of them took a calm and sensible view of the condition of affairs at the South. They admitted that the South was fairly and thoroughly beaten and that with the discomfiture of its appeal to physical force, the ideas they had fought for must be wholly, or in part, at least abandoned. Slavery, they allowed, was gone, and secession was a doctrine that few would ever think again of cherishing. They thought that the Southern States would come back into the Union and act in perfect good faith if a liberal policy was adopted in dealing with them. Both Mr. Stephens and Mr. Reagan denounced the murderers of President Lincoln in the strongest terms, and hoped the most severe punishment would be dealt out to all who had a hand in the atrocious crime.

It may have been imagination; but I could not help fancying that Mr. Stephens' disappointed ambition as a confederate potentate was not wholly uncompensated by the success which he had attained, (through his December, 1860, speech at Milledgeville,) as a seer and a prophet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1865.

The money market to-day was more active, and the general produce markets were buoyant. The demand for currency at the banks was freely met, and good business paper was passed at 10 per cent per annum. The inquiry, however, was chiefly by speculators, who received fresh encouragement by the advance in gold, and an improvement in prices in Eastern markets. On the street second and third rate paper was taken at a discount of 1@2 per cent per month.

In produce we have to note an advance in flour of 10@15c ₱ bbl; wheat, 2@3½c ₱ bushel; corn, 2@3c ₱ bushel; and oats ½c to 1c higher. Highwines and provisions remain weak and depressed.

There was a good demand for Eastern exchange, and the market was steady and firm at par buying and ⅛ prem. selling. The supply is increasing slowly.

Gold opened to-day in New York at 13[illegible] and steadily advanced till it reached 135 at 4 p. m. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	1:30 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:50 a. m.	[illegible]	4:00 p. m.	135

Here the market for gold was active and firmer, with sales at the first board at 131½@133 and at the second board at 134½@135. On the street the market was firm at 133@134—closing at the outside quotation. Silver is dull at [illegible].

Government Bonds were quiet. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-Twenties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	94	94½

Cook County Scrip was dull, with sellers at 95 and buyers at 94@94½.

To-morrow (Thursday) two important Conventions will be held in this city—one, that of the iron and steel manufacturers, and the other, that of the manufacturers in general. As the commercial center of the great Northwest, Chicago is particularly interested in whatever will tend to develop the resources of the country, and our readers need not be told that the manufacturing interests will contribute materially toward that end. At present manufactures in the West are in their infancy; but it only requires well directed effort to inaugurate a new era in this respect. We have the coal, iron, copper and lead, and besides this, we can furnish the mechanics, miners and artisans with breadstuffs, pork and beef, better and cheaper than anywhere else on this continent. We trust the Conventions will be well attended, and that their efforts will be wisely and energetically directed.

—In the Eighth Revenue District of the city of New York a large number of persons have been overhauled by the Assessor for returning too small an income, and several of them have been heavily fined, besides having had to return a correct statement of their incomes. Several large manufacturing concerns have also had to pay largely for errors and fees for false returns, [illegible] they would have been if the returns had been fully and fairly made at first.

—Five-Twenties are relatively ten per cent lower in London than in the United States. This, however, will speedily be remedied.

—Business in Philadelphia is exceedingly dull. The *Press* of that city says: "The apathy which we usually notice in midsummer is now everywhere apparent, a fact which seems entirely unwarranted by anything in the political or financial condition of the country."

—The following is a comparative statement of the national debt of the United States at different times since 1791:

January 1, 1791	$75,463,476.52
January 1, 18[illegible]	[illegible]
January 1, 18[illegible]	127,334,933.74
January 1, 18[illegible]	[illegible]
January 1, 18[illegible]	291,089.05
January 1, 18[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, 1846	[illegible]
November 15, 1860	64,769,703.08
July 1, 1860	[illegible]
July 1, 1861	[illegible]
July 1, 1862	514,211,371.92
July 1, 1863	1,098,793,181.37
July 1, 1864	[illegible]
January 21, 1865	2,279,579,436.10

—Oil stocks in Philadelphia are improving. The following table shows the ruling quotations on the 13th and 20th instants respectively:

	May 13.	May 20.
Atna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunsmore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalzell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Well	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mingo	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eldorado	[illegible]	[illegible]
McClintock	[illegible]	2.09
Caldwell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egbert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherry Run	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maple Shade	15.00	19.00
Tarr Homestead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Curtin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornplanter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunkard	1.00	[illegible]
Big Tank	[illegible]	[illegible]

—Oil stocks in Pittsburg yesterday were brisk, at the following quotations: Columbia, $49.00; Merchants, [illegible]; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, [illegible]; Union Lubric, 38@41; Western Pennsylvania, $1.40.

—The sale of Savannah cotton at New York on Saturday last, realized $[illegible]. It was sold at [illegible] per pound in gold at a premium of 30 per cent. The transactions included [illegible] bales.

The Whisky Seizures at Chicago.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A large amount of whisky was recently seized in Chicago under the internal Revenue Law, it having been fraudulently branded. Chicago merchants having advanced on it, claimed that they were innocent holders, and are therefore entitled to protection. They are innocent and entitled to this protection, they say, because the packages bore the Government stamp. The innocent holder of stolen goods might as well ask protection. Yet the owners of such goods have a right to take them wherever found, and the holder, in addition, is liable to prosecution, unless he can show that he bought the property not knowing it to have been stolen. The Chicago men should not only lose the whisky, but they should be compelled to show that they did not know it was fraudulently branded. It has been notorious for some time that empty whisky barrels, bearing the Government brand, have been selling in Chicago at high prices. These were bought for the purpose of defrauding the revenue. The Chicago merchants, who now profess ignorance, knew this. They also knew that they were receiving new whisky, which they were selling for the manufacturers at less than the Government tax. It is no excuse that Government officials were bribed to affix the stamp where no duty had been paid. These officers should be punished with all the severity that the law provides; but this should not relieve the manufacturers or receivers of the article. If Mr. Lewis listens favorably to the Chicago men, there will be no end to the frauds that whisky dealers will practice. He should not only confiscate the whisky, but he should prosecute the men who are asking relief, as parties to the fraud. Prompt and severe measures are necessary to the successful enforcement of the excise law. The public are interested in the collection of the tax on whisky, because upon it the Government is largely dependent for a revenue. If it fails in this, other taxes must be increased; and it will fail if a few scoundrelly distillers, and their merchants, are allowed to get off easy when detected in practicing fraud.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* does not state the case of the Chicago merchants fairly. They did not advance a single cent on the whisky seized before they had the certificates of the Collector and the Inspector in the district where it was manufactured, stating that it was properly assessed and the taxes paid. The position which our merchants and bankers take is this: The Collectors and Inspectors are the Government agents, and if they perpetrate a fraud on their principal, innocent parties should not suffer. In law and equity, every man is responsible for the acts of his duly commissioned agent, and if these Collectors, Assessors and Inspectors have been themselves committing frauds, then they ought to be removed and punished; but it is neither right nor just that these merchants should suffer, when they took the precaution to obtain all the evidence that could be desired on the subject. If the certificates of the Collectors and Inspectors are not sufficient evidence that the whisky has paid the tax, then there is no longer any safety in dealing in it, not even in Cincinnati.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

May 24—10 A. M.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

1,000 Gold	132½	1,000 Gold s 10	133
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SALES AT THE SECOND BOARD.

5,000 Gold s 20	[illegible]	5,000 Gold	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY 7-30 LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

This Bank will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 U. S. Notes and pay the interest from date of subscription to the 15th of July.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum in legal tender notes, or, at the option of the Government, 6 per cent in gold, and are payable three years from 15th of July, 1865, or may be converted, at the option of the holder, at maturity into 6 per cent 5-20 gold bearing bonds.

By act of Congress they are free from State and municipal taxation, and having this advantage, are the best security for investment now in the market. We allow the usual rate of ¼ per cent commission to sub-agents, and send the notes free of charge.

The notes will be ready for delivery about the 1st of June.

J. A. ELLIS, President.
EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

RUFUS HATCH,
(FORMERLY HATCH & RUGGLES,)
BROKER,
No. 33 Exchange Place, New York.
Government Securities, Stock and Gold, Bought and Sold Exclusively on Commission.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible], Chicago, Ill.
C. T. Wheeler, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
C. L. Munn, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
[illegible], Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. [illegible], Bailey & Co., New York City.
Messrs. McKim Bros. & Co., New York City.
Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Co., New York City.
H. H. Baxter, Esq., Rutland, Vt.
Messrs. Lathrop, Smith & Co., Oswego, N. Y.
C. Durant, Esq., President Rock Island Railroad Co.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, May 24, 1865. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 36 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.		1st Bd.	2d Bd.
N. Y. C.	91¾	91¾	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ₱ ct War Loan Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market—1st Board steady. 2d Board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1865.

The following summary shows the movement in Produce and Provisions during the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	3,939	3,260
Wheat, bu	17,5[illegible]	29,273
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	2,350
Barley, bu	930	[illegible]
Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	9,000
Cut Meat, lbs	800	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	1	110
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	24,900
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	11,930	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	1,304	[illegible]
Cattle, No	128	1,054
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
High wines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, feet	3,896,000	1,123,000
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No	395,000	134,000
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day and the general produce markets ruled active and buoyant, in consequence of an improvement in prices at the East, and the continued light receipts.

The Provision market to-day ruled excessively flat and heavy. The dispatches from New York cast additional gloom on the market at the opening—the first dispatch quoting Mess Pork at $22.00, and Prime Mess Pork at $16.00; but the second New York dispatch showed a slight improvement—Mess Pork being quoted at $22.50, and Prime Mess Pork at $16.50@17.00. Here there was a very moderate inquiry for Mess Pork, and the market was dull and 50c lower, with sales of [illegible] brls at $22.50@23.00—closing with a light Canadian demand at $23.00, and sellers at $23.50. Prime Mess Pork was in very limited request, and we note a decline of 50c@$1.00 per brl, with sales of 200 brls in lots at $16.00@16.50. Sweet Pickled Hams are quiet with sale of 50 tres at 14½c. Bulk Meats are entirely nominal. Bacon Hams are steady, but the trade is confined wholly to the jobbers. Lard is ½c lower, with sales to-day of 250 tres prime steam-rendered Leaf at 16¾@17c.

The market for Highwines is still under a cloud, and prices are unsettled. The first New York dispatch quoted Whisky at $1.93@1.95, and the second at $1.95. Here there were sales of [illegible] brls at [illegible], and 100 brls, buyer 15 days, at $1.80, and buyers were offering $1.85. Dispatches were received from the delegation of the Board of Trade sent to Washington, stating that the Commissioner would not decide to-day with regard to the recent seizures.

Owing to the more favorable tenor of the advices from New York, there was a better inquiry for Flour, and the market advanced some 10@15c ₱ br'. Holders generally, however, were holding for an advance of fully 25c, which did not meet the views of buyers. We note sales of 1,650 brls at $8.65@9.12½ for White Winter; $7.75 for Red Winter, and [illegible] for Spring Extras—the market closing very firm at the advance.

There was a good speculative demand for Wheat, and the market advanced 1@3½c since the close of 'Change yesterday. On the "curbstone" the market sold as high as $1.24½ for No. 1 Spring, but subsequently on 'Change fell back to $1.22½—rallying to $1.23, at which it closed quiet. No. 2 Spring was quiet and steady at $1.12. The transactions foot up 118,000 bu at $1.24@1.25 for Extra; 1.21½@1.24½ for No. 1, and $1.12 for No. 2 Spring in store—closing quiet at $1.23 for No. 1 Spring. To show the effects of speculation and "short selling," we need only to mention that on April 3d—the day of the capture of Richmond—with gold at 145, No. 1 Spring sold at 97½c, while to-day, with gold at 134, it sold at $1.22½—a decline in gold of 11c, and an advance of 25c on Wheat. To-day, No. 1 Spring is worth, in gold, 91½c, while on the 3d April it was only worth 67½c—an advance to-day of 24c. On July 11th last, with gold at $2.85, No. 1 Spring—then graded No. 2—sold at $2.25, equivalent to 79c in gold.

There was an active demand for Corn, and the market advanced 2@3c per bu., with sales of 121,000 bu. at 59@60c for No. 1; 49@52c for No. 2, and 42@44c for rejected in store, 58½@60c for No. 1 Canal afloat, and 61c for No. 1 white afloat. At the close there were buyers of No. 1 in store at 60½c.

On the "curbstone" this morning there was quite a "rampage" in Oats, and the market sold as high as 45c for No. 1 in store, an advance of 3½@3c on the closing price of yesterday. Subsequently on 'Change this figure was not maintained, and after the receipt of the Buffalo dispatch, the market fell back to 43c—afterwards rallying to 43½c at which the market closed firm. About 215,000 bu, changed hands at 43@45c—closing firm at 43½c for No. 1. There was nothing done in No. 2 oats.

The market for Rye was flat and neglected. Prices may be nominally quoted at 64@65c for No. 1 and 57@58c for No. 2 in store.

There was less activity in Barley and the market was rather quiet, with sales of New No. 2 at 62c and sample lots at 55@75c.

Seeds were very dull with trifling sales of Millet at 80c, and Flax Seed at $1.90. There was nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seed.

Lake Freights were dull and neglected with only one engagement reported—4c for Corn to Port Colborne.

The Grocery market was more active, with a firmer feeling on the part of holders, owing to the advance in gold. There was no visible change in prices. The following dispatch was received to-day at the Grocers' Exchange:

NEW YORK, May 24.

Market firmer, but prices unchanged. Coffee very firm; Java, 27c in gold.

The Dry Goods market was rather quiet, buyers holding off until the opening of the great Sanitary Fair. Prints are a shade higher. Standard sheetings are 2c lower. Threads are lower. Otherwise there is no material change.

There was a better demand for Beef Cattle, and the market advanced 15@20c ₱ 100 lbs. The supply was rather light. We note sales at $6 25@7.75 according to quality.

There was a fair demand for Live Hogs at a decline of 10@15c, with sales at $7.00@7.15.

The following dispatches were read on 'Change:

BUFFALO, May 24—12 m.

Receipts of Flour, 5,000 brls; Wheat, 70,000 bu; Corn, 90,000 bu; Oats, 95,000 bu. Better feeling in wheat: sales at $1.30 for No. 1 Spring. Sales of corn at 55c for damp, and 60c for dry, closing firm and with an upward tendency. Oats quiet but firm at 50c. Freights to New York, 14c for wheat, 13c for corn, and 8½c for oats.

BUFFALO, May 24—1 p. m.

Wheat quiet and light sales at $1.30. Corn—good inquiry at 60c offered, held at 65c. Oats held at 50c. Freights, 13½c for wheat.

NEW YORK, May 24—12 m.

Flour 20c better; receipts, 12,000 brls. Wheat held 3@4c higher; receipts, 29,000 bu. Corn quiet and unsettled. Oats nominal at [illegible]. Pork easier and dull at $22.00; prime mess at $16.00. Lard firmer at [illegible]. Whisky nominal at [illegible]. Gold [illegible].

NEW YORK, May 24—1 p. m.

Flour firm at $6.90@7.10. Wheat firm and scarce at $1.35@1.40. Corn scarce and firm at 78@80c. Oats inactive and firm at 59@63c. Pork firmer at $22.50; prime mess, $16.50@17.00. Lard firm. Whisky quiet at $1.94@1.95. Gold 134½.

LATER.

In the evening Wheat was a shade easier, and Oats a little stiffer. There was nothing doing in Corn. Gold opened in New York at Gallagher's at 134½ and closed at 134¾. Sales on call were:

SALES AT MORSE'S EXCHANGE.

Gold.

5,000 s 10	134	5,000 b 10	134¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 1 Spring Wheat.

5,000 r	[illegible]	25,000 s 10	121
5,000 s a w	[illegible]	15,000 s a w	121

Oats.

10,000 s a w	43½	5,000 s a w	43½

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

Grain on the Lakes for Oswego.

The following shows the names of grain vessels cleared for this port, from the upper lakes, up to latest dates:

Vessels.	Cleared from.		Wheat.
Wave Oak	May 8	Chicago	[illegible]
Gerrit Smith	May 10	"	[illegible]
Carthagenian	May 10	"	[illegible]
Algerine	May 11	"	[illegible]
Senator	May 11	"	[illegible]
E. & J. Bemis	May 11	"	[illegible]
A. G. Morey	May 12	"	[illegible]
Monticello	May 13	"	[illegible]
Clayton Belle	May 13	"	[illegible]
T. Perry	May 15	Milwaukee	[illegible]
Senator Blood	May 15	"	[illegible]
Granada	May 15	"	[illegible]

There are no vessels laden with either corn or oats afloat.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The *Herald* of Monday says: "The dry goods trade has been extremely dull during the week, and prices have had a drooping tendency, buyers being disposed to hold back in expectation of lower prices."

Philadelphia Flour Market—May 20.

There is very little demand for flour, either for export or home use, and the market is very dull at [illegible] former rates. [illegible]

Crops in Central Illinois.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says: "Corn was planted very rapidly last week, and as near as we can learn, the prospect is good for the planting of a larger breadth of land. Oats are looking splendidly, and wheat could not look better. It is several inches high, and shows green. A friend assures us that the winter wheat in the neighborhood of Alton, and all this side of that point, is very thick and flourishing. Not one hundredth part is winter killed. Spring wheat between here and St. Louis is everywhere vigorous. Corn is more generally planted there than farther North. We learn that the farmers of Southern Indiana and Ohio are also encouraged, the land is in very good condition. From all accounts it seems that our own prospects are not only good, but far better than our neighbors."

Seeds in Philadelphia—May 20.

Flaxseed is selling in a small way at $2.50@2.55 ₱ bu. Timothy is dull at $4.00@4.50 ₱ bu. Cloverseed continues very dull, and we hear of no sales.

Provisions in Philadelphia—May 20.

The market continues very dull and the transactions are in small lots only, at about former rates. Mess Pork is quoted at [illegible] ₱ br. [illegible] for plain and fancy. [illegible] No. 1 lard sold at [illegible] ₱ lb.

Detroit Grain Market—May 22.

GRAIN—Wheat—Since of a little freer movement with a weakening market. [illegible]

Montreal Markets, May 20.

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co. report as follows: Flour—[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1865.

There is only a moderate amount of business doing in the Dry Goods market, but still it is larger than last week. There is every indication that a large business will be done next week. Our jobbers are daily in receipt of letters from country dealers stating that the writers will be in town during the Fair week, and that they will then buy. As present the purchases are, comparatively speaking, light—only sufficient to meet present demands. Prints are somewhat higher, and firm at the advance. Advices from New York report them scarce—particularly desirable styles. Standard Sheetings are in better supply and 2c lower. Bleached goods remain about as last quoted. Denims are without special change. Uncasville and Whittenton Stripes are 1c lower. Amoskeag Ticks are 2c higher. Scott's and Leeds's Drills are 2c lower. Delaines are quoted at 25c. Threads are lower. We quote closing prices as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24.

LUMBER—Received 3,896 m; shipped 1,123 m. There was a much better feeling in the market to-day, and prices indicate a slight advance on yesterday's rates. Sales to arrive here have been made on improved terms. Sales to-day were: cargo schr Mount Vernon, from Kalamazoo 250 m coarse boards &c., at $9.25, by Houghteling; cargo schr Rovers, 200 m Canada stock and car boards at [illegible], by Wood; cargo schr Grace Greenwood, from Oconto, 210 m gang sawed strips and boards, at $14.50, by Whitcomb; cargo schr Ethan Allen, from Oconto, 200 m, at $13.50, by Col. Loomis; cargo schr Adriatic from Grand River, 96 m mixed rafted, at $9.00, and 10 m 2-inch ash at $15.00, by Throop; cargo schr Mediterranean, from Lake Huron, 175 m ½ strips, balance joists, &c., at $13.00, by Harris & Bro.; cargo schr Florence, from Grand River, 75 m ½ or more strips, at $10.50, by Irish & Fuller; cargo schr Alba, from Muskegon, 85 m ½ strips, balance common, at $12.50, by Roberts; cargo schr Kelps, from Muskegon, 100 m ½ strips, balance wet cull, at $10.50, by Lyman Bros.; cargo schr Granger, from Kalamazoo, 70 m, Campbell & Moore's mills, ½ strips, balance common, at $13.00, by Morton.

SHINGLES—Received, 1,006 m; shipped, 725 m. Market steady. Sales were—Cargo schr [illegible], from Manitowoc, 170 m shaved A at $2.75, and 25 m sawed A at $3.00.

LATH—Received, 395,000; shipped, 134,000. Market unchanged. Sales were—42 m per schr Adriatic at $2.00.

We quote yard prices as follows:

LUMBER—First Clear, ₱ M	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear, ₱ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select boards	[illegible]
Common boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists and Scantling	[illegible]
SHINGLES—Shaved Shingles A ₱ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, B, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₱ 1000	[illegible]
Posts, ₱ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE DAILY TRIBUNE,
Wednesday Evening, May 24.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle during the last twenty-four hours have been 128, and the shipments, 1,054. The entered sales, 724, at $6.00@6.75 for fair, to $7.00@7.75 for prime.

In consequence of the very light supply, and the fact that several shippers were anxious to purchase to complete their shipments, there has been considerable competition at the several yards, and the few head on hand were sold at an advance of 15@25c per 100 lbs on the price of the day previous. This advance, however, should not be considered as any improvement in the market proper, but is owing entirely to the unusually light receipts and the [illegible] demand for shipping purposes. In addition to the fact that several shippers were desiring to complete their cargoes, we noticed that there was an unusually good demand for butchers' cattle. Butchers have permitted their stocks to run down to the lowest ebb, hoping to replenish at a lower range, and are now necessitated to commence purchasing to keep their establishments running.

Some idea of the scarcity of beeves at the yards may be formed from a statement of the receipts this week—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—the aggregate receipts have been 622, while for the corresponding days of last week the receipts amounted to [illegible]—showing [illegible] less than last week. It is not surprising, therefore, that prices should temporarily advance.

We quote the market to-day as active, with the demand in excess of the supply, and prices 15@25c better than yesterday.

The reported sales are as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

SHERMAN YARDS.

[illegible]

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

[illegible]

DROVERS' UNION YARDS.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs for the last twenty-four hours have been, according to the Board of Trade report, 1,304, and the shipments for the same period, [illegible]. The reported sales are [illegible], at [illegible] for common to fair, [illegible] for good, and [illegible] for extra to choice.

The market to-day has been rather active, but prices show a decline of about 10@15c ₱ 100 lbs. At the decline no difficulty is experienced in finding sale for all the stock which arrives. The feeling among buyers is that prices have not yet settled down to the inevitable figures, and a further decline is looked for. We quote the market as active and 10@15c ₱ 100 lbs lower—closing weak.

The following are the sales. Those marked with a star were made yesterday.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
SHERMAN YARDS.				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FORT WAYNE YARDS.				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DROVERS' UNION YARDS.				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[All sales of Grain are now made on a basis of [illegible] 'Change, and are so reported by us unless otherwise specified.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—Were dull and neglected. The only engagement reported was [illegible] corn to Port Colborne at 4c.

RAIL FREIGHTS—Are dull and irregular. We hear of engagements to Boston at $1.10 for flour, and [illegible]. To New York the asking rate is [illegible].

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—Are dull. We hear of engagements at $1.05 for flour, and [illegible] for provisions to Boston via Sarnia, and [illegible] for flour and [illegible] to Montreal, payable in Canada currency. To New York the rates are nominal at [illegible] for flour.

FLOUR—Received, 3,939 brls; shipped, 3,260 brls. Market advanced 10@15c. Sales were: WHITE WINTER—[illegible]

WHEAT—Received 17,5[illegible] bu; shipped 29,273 bu. Market advanced [illegible]. Sales were: [illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—Received none; shipped, 2,350 bu. Market neglected and nominal.

BARLEY—Received 930 bu; shipped none. Market quiet. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at [illegible].

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BUTTER—Received 11,930 lbs; shipped, none. [illegible]

BAGGING—The market [illegible] no change. [illegible]

CHEESE—There is a good demand [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

HAY—The trade is very quiet and without [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

THE SAGINAW RIVER.—The Bay City *Signal* says the City Council have passed an ordinance [illegible] the discharging of any sand or stone into the river [illegible]. Hereafter any vessel found violating the law will be severely punished.

GOT OFF.—The barque [illegible] Brown, of [illegible], which was reported ashore [illegible] Long Point, Lake Erie, [illegible]

1000 TONS CHOICE UPLAND PRAIRIE HAY [illegible]

WILL BE SOLD LOW.

[illegible]

Extracted Without Pain.

[illegible]

Nervous Debility.

[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

Dr. Acton.

[illegible]

Medical Aid.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

City Notices.

S EWERAGE BRICKS WANTED.

[illegible]

2,000,000 Sewerage Bricks.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

[illegible]

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING WELLS STREET.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE. IMPROVEMENT OF SOUTH WELLS STREET.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. City Collector's Office, Court House, Room 13.

[illegible]

CAST IRON WATER PIPES WANTED.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CAST IRON WATER PIPES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

OAK LUMBER, TIMBER AND PILES, AND PINE LUMBER WANTED.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

Banking and Exchange.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

Have Removed from No. 2 William Street to

Nos. 94 Broadway and Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Orders for the Purchase and Sale of **GOVERNMENT** and other securities executed on the usual terms.

[illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

[illegible]

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin.

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

[illegible]

7-30s

[illegible]

Window Shades.

RUSTIC WINDOW SHADES

KEEP COOL—BUY THE BEST

WINDOW SHADES

Now in use, manufactured by

CHARLES SURPLUS,

135 Desplaines Street, Chicago,

(Between Kinzie and Hubbard sts.)

[illegible]

Business Cards.

B. KIMBALL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Central Park—The City—Russian Rags—Infected Postal Currency—Mexican Emigration.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, May 22.

CENTRAL PARK.

The rain and sunshine of the past few weeks have had a fine effect upon Central Park, and all its vines, flowers, grass and trees. To-day they are in their gayest and most pleasing attire. The leaves are the greenest, the flowers the sweetest just after having their faces washed by bounteous nature. And there has just fallen one of those invigorating spring showers which seem fragrant of summer roses and all the sweets of the floral goddess. And although it is Sunday, and goodly people are at church, or should be there, which is much the same, the place is crowded with the dusty population of the crowded city, who leave their homes for a breath of fresh air, and to feast their eyes once more upon a bit of green grass, a few sheep, and other things to remind them that there is still a country outside their brick walls and stifling streets worth living for and worth dying for.

This park is not yet completed, although many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended upon it, and some new additions to its area are now in process of construction, by an extension in the direction of Harlem River and Washington Heights. It will some day become *the* park of the Western Continent. It is at the present day one of the pleasantest places in the world in which to pass an hour or a day. A partial list of the flowers now in bloom there, and the shrubbery just budding and leaving and exhaling fragrance, would fill a column of solid type in your paper.

But as you have undoubtedly had better descriptions of this oasis in a desert of brick-dust and lime-stone, than I could give, I proceed to other and more unpleasant matter.

THE CITY

is as dirty as ever. In fact, it does not seem possible by any amount of rain and thunder and lightning to render it more cleanly. There is such a wilderness of dustiness and nastiness that without well-directed effort on the part of man, nature will not purify the streets and alleys. In fact, the former elements of evil seem at present to have the best of the unequal conflict. But there is hope yet for the dwellers in the metropolis—hope that the street cleaning commission appointed by the last Legislature to make rules and regulations, and to let contracts for the cleaning of the city, may show that they appreciate the wants of the community—hope that contractors, when accepted, will not wait upon the order of their work, but to work at once, and put New York in a neater and cleaner dress than she has worn since the days of the ancient Knickerbockers. Ten bids for contracts are to be opened to-morrow, at the Mayor's office; and the sooner the contractors get accepted and get their labors started the better secured will we be against the Russian plague, small pox and cholera, and all this class of pleasant epidemics and contagions.

There are several things which are calculated to make us an unhealthy people; and chief among these may be mentioned the importation of unwholesome and infected rags, to be used in the manufacture of paper and the use of fractional currency.

RUSSIAN RAGS.

Some of these unpalatable debris of a foreign population have been discovered here during the past week. Your readers, with those of all the papers in the country, were startled some weeks since by the statement that a new and fatal contagion had been evolved in Southern Russia. They will not be less affected to learn that the pestilence has already been shipped to this continent by men who care not what may be the result to others, if they put money in their purses. The rise in the price of cotton has induced the shipment from Europe to America of large quantities of rags, coming principally from Norway, Germany, Sweden and Russia. In the latter country thousands of men, women and children are dying every month from the spotted fever. It has been ascertained that in many instances the victims of the disease are hardly cold in death before the beds and clothing in which they have breathed out their lives are taken, bundled up and sold for transportation and sale in this country. These infected rags come in great ship loads to this city almost every day of the week.

They are so closely packed in bales that not even the breezes of an extended sea voyage are allowed to penetrate their interior, and lend them partial disinfection. Upon their arrival here the junk dealers seize upon them, transport them to damp and noisome subterranean apartments, or basements, where they rest awhile, breeding disease and death among those unfortunate enough to come in contact with their exhalations. At last this dangerous and reprehensible practice has been brought to the light of day, and there is a reasonable prospect that in time some official action will be taken, which will prevent a horrid and fatal plague from ravaging our fair land—at least a plague like that now raging in Russia.

The traffic in these infected rags was revealed through a drunken cartman, who was [illegible] in a basement, the other day, in which a large quantity were stored. Water was put upon the smouldering mass, and such a stench arose as to sicken the firemen, and cause them to retreat to a respectable distance. After the fire had been subdued, the remainder of the rags were taken to Brooklyn to be dried, but the police having heard something of their origin, they were spread out in an open lot and destroyed by fire, while a cartman caught in the act of transporting them through the streets was placed under arrest. But there are still thousands of tons of equally impure rags stored in and being transported through New York; and it is only by the enforcement of the most rigid quarantine that the authorities can hope to put a stop to this dangerous and pernicious commerce. If allowed long to continue, the malignant disease will follow, as surely as death will come with the epidemic. It is now recommended that experienced officers be detailed to search all the junk shops in the city for infected or foreign rags, and that the trade be stopped or placed under safeguards which may prevent its disastrous and much-feared consequences. The Common Council have the matter under advisement. All the United States is interested in the result.

POSTAL CURRENCY.

I mentioned the present postal currency as another source of disease. Some may sneer at the remark, and say that I am over sensitive. But a case has recently been developed here which goes to substantiate my statement. A family by the name of Graver, consisting of father, mother, maiden sister, and six children, living in a certain portion of the city, is mentioned by one of the city papers as follows: "The father worked at his trade as a hatter, and received from his employer a salary of $25 per week. He deposited the money weekly with his wife. She placed it in a bureau, among the inner garments of herself and children. Soon thereafter, upon wearing these clothes, she was singularly affected. Her body broke out in spots apparently no deeper than the skin, but which were very painful, and spread rapidly over the entire cuticle. She felt feverish and dry, and the spots became gangrenous. Hysteria followed. The physician was of no use. Meanwhile one of their children, who had carried some of the money in her bosom, was similarly attacked. It spread among the family. The mother died. The rest will barely escape. It was some time before the contagion could be traced to the postal currency alluded to. It has finally been discovered that a Russian sailor some time since received a considerable sum to enlist in this city, and was sworn in. He went to Riker's Island, and while waiting there became dissatisfied and escaped by running the guard and swimming ashore. He afterwards shipped to the Mediterranean, was seized with small-pox, and taken in at a port in Southern Russia. He held his greenbacks during his confinement in the contagion department of the hospital, and finally, upon his recovery, brought his money back to this country. It spread the contagion among the family referred to. In handling postage and fractional currency some care should be exercised. It should not be put in the mouth. The fingers should not be moistened on the lips while counting it."

I give you the tale as it is printed. It may be true or it may be the contrary. For the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that it may turn out a pure fiction.

MEXICAN EMIGRATION.

This scheme, concerning which I wrote you last week, has created considerable excitement in different localities, but its day seems to be drawing rapidly to a close. While the Federal Government undoubtedly feels favorable toward the movement, no official action can be taken, and nothing very definite has been decided upon by anybody else. Gen. Ortega has returned to the city. The great conspiracy trial at Washington, which necessarily absorbs public and official attention, interferes with his business very materially. He was promised, however, that his project should be made the subject of a Council meeting just as soon as practicable. He is positive that no plan will receive due attention at so very distant day, and he waits content. It seems, then, that the gentlemen who are now receiving men for emigration to Mexico, are doing so upon their own responsibility.

It would be best for our young men to look before they leap—into the Mexican emigration scheme. Something more definite may soon turn up.

A Minnesota Regiment—Its Marches and Coincidences.

A letter from the 2d Minnesota gives the following summary of its marches and coincidences, as follows:

From May 7, 1864—when the first campaign opened—to October 8 (150 days), we marched 42 and laid over 107, including 48 at Marietta and 33 at Atlanta, and marched 261 miles.

Second campaign, after Hood, from October 3 to November 13 (40 days), marched 20 and laid over 20, and went 280 miles.

Third campaign, from November 15 to January 20, 1865, (68 days), marched 30 and laid over 38, including a week in and near Savannah, and went 280 miles.

Fourth campaign, from Jan. 20 to April 9, 1865, including a month at Sister's Ferry, and 17 days at Goldsboro, N. C., and went 499 miles. And lastly, the fifth campaign, from April 10 to May 7—[illegible]—marched 18 and laid over 10, and went 303 miles. So, in the whole year, [illegible] days, from Ringold, Ga., to Richmond, Va., we marched 153 days, laid over 230, and went 1,657 miles, besides drill, camp, guard and picket duties.

I might now give you some coincidences. On March 20, last year, we left Fort Snelling at St. Paul for the South. On the same day this year we entered North Carolina as the victors in the march; on the same day this year we entered [illegible]. On March 23 last year we left Nashville; on the same day this year we arrived at Goldsboro. On April 10, last year, we arrived at Ringold, Ga., [illegible]; this year, we left Goldsboro [illegible]. On May 7, last year, [illegible] out on the first campaign; on the same day this year we arrived in camp near Richmond, Va.—the war ended.

FROM MOBILE.

Condition of the People—The Surrender of Dick Taylor—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Freedmen's Schools—The Rebel Fleet—The Crops—Necessity of Immediate Reconstruction—Newspapers.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MOBILE, May 14, 1865.

REBEL LEGACIES.

Death and destruction, wreck and ruin, full graveyards and empty pockets—these are the legacies left by the late Confederacy to the deluded people who have so long and eagerly fed upon the lies and deceptions to which they fell such willing victims, but which have now proved themselves to be what they always were.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

If your Copperhead citizens still doubt what they have so long denied ever could or would take place—the complete and unconditional subjugation and submission of the South—let them pay a visit to this city, so long the defiant and invincible nest of treason and disloyalty. The most vindictive loyal man who ever fled for his life from the fury of a Southern mob, and returned determined to see vengeance wreaked upon the wicked men who sought his blood and despoiled him of all his property, could not but be touched by the black and apparently hopeless despair which has utterly overwhelmed this people in its dark waters.

SUBDUED.

Far be it from me to desire to drag aside the veil which hides private griefs and wrongs from the public gaze, but a people more utterly subdued than those of this city I have not seen, and my experience in Southern cities is not small. Their sons are mostly dead and gone, their negroes free and gone, their money, bonds, and public securities utterly worthless and gone. Always an enterprising commercial community, with the most unbounded confidence in the valor and resources of the late Confederacy, they have gone on buying and selling as of old, never deterred by the constantly increasing worthlessness of the currency in which they have dealt—apparently making money by hundreds of thousands of dollars—only to find at the end of the labor of years, the fruits of their exertions, like the apples of the Dead Sea, turn to dust and ashes in their hands.

SUBJUGATED AND DEJECTED

as these people now are, cannon and bayonets have not done the work; they have only been auxiliaries. Confederate money has completed the ruin that secession began. The banks and the coffers of the merchants are full of it. All their rich merchandise, for which they owe large debts in New York—all their specie and sterling exchange, everything perishable that could be eaten or consumed has been converted into it. The mighty [illegible] from gradually sucked into its vortex even the most cautious, until nothing is left of the city but the bare walls and rotting wharves.

Of the stores not one in ten is open, and of those who still attempt to do business, no stocks are left but a few remnants and sacks of meal or mouldy bacon. When you look into one you see the contents of all, for all have done the same sort of business, acting as brokers in something to eat.

WORDS OF COMFORT.

To a people so utterly cast down, it seems hard to speak words of comfort; but let us hope that they will not be left unsaid by those whose duty it is at the present time to utter them. At present they are sitting in dumb despair, waiting for worse yet to come, unconscious in their fears and apprehensions that the worst has already come.

THE RIGHT MEN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Gen. Canby, to his honor be it said, has proved to be the right man in the right place. An honorable, highminded, fearless Christian soldier, he has not hesitated, promptly and courteously, to grant all requests made to him, consistent with his duty. Gen. Veatch, commanding the post, experienced in the same capacity, in Memphis and other cities, with his subordinate officers, are co-operating cordially with their department commander, while the conduct of the brave boys, who so fearlessly stormed and carried the many forts in this vicinity, is beyond all praise. Apparently ignorant of the fanaticism which so recently ruled here supreme, they could not be more kind and considerate, were they among their friends at home.

SURRENDER OF DICK TAYLOR.

The telegraph of course gave you the surrender of Dick Taylor and his command. The blank paroles were only printed last night, and this morning were sent up the railroad to Meridian where the surrender was made. In a few days the citizens of this place who left when it was captured will return. Already several steamers, carried off by the evacuating force, have come back, and their owners are accepting employment in the Quartermaster's Department.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad have advertised the commencement of business. Trains will be run twice a week till more rolling stock can be procured, and on Tuesdays and Fridays they leave here, running about half the distance through, to Okolona. They soon expect to complete the repairs to the Mississippi River, at Columbus, Ky., when Mobile will only be some eighty hours distance from Chicago. Already Northern dispatches have come through the Confederate lines direct and everything points to an auspicious termination of the late bloody struggle.

THE PEOPLE.

The disposition of the people seems good. They have been so harried and outraged by their own military officials that many of the noisiest acknowledge that they were well whipped and sickened full two years ago, only Uncle Sam would not thrash and disperse their oppressors. As soon as the Government opens their ports and permits trade to be resumed, the wheels of commerce will again begin to revolve, slowly, perhaps at first, but surely and safely. If the troops remain here long, the place will soon recover its ancient prosperity. Let us hope Government will soon open the ports of the South recently closed, and permit trade without military restrictions as soon as possible; for talk as we will, the prosperity of a part of the country is that of the whole.

FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Roe and Branch, of the Northwestern Freedmen's Association, headquarters in your city, have arrived here for the purpose of opening schools to educate negroes. They report a most encouraging state of affairs in Natchez, New Orleans, and other points where they have operated. The black children are eager to learn, docile and easily managed, and use most commendable punctuality in attendance. Great results are anticipated from the benevolent exertions of these gentlemen and their associates in this connection, and the association deserves the prompt support of the benevolent Northern public.

REFUGEE.

LATER.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

MOBILE, May 15, 1865.

THE LATE CONFEDERATE FLEET

Of steamboats, fifteen in number, which were obliged to leave this city by the rebel army, under threats of being burned, and which belonged to private citizens here, have just returned from the Tombigbee River. They were included in the surrender of Dick Taylor's army, as were also the rebel gunboats Morgan and Nashville, the last remnants of the gay fleet that were to do such miracles for the rebel cause. The steamboats, which went off full of rebel troops, returned under a different flag, and loaded down with boys in blue, to the great gratification of their owners, most of whom remained in the city to endeavor to protect their families, and who expected never to see their boats again. This class of citizens have been quite as badly treated as any other by the Confederate authorities. Their boats have been taken *nolens volens*; are used up and worn out in public service, and are in debt for various supplies from one end of the river to the other.

THE REFUGEES.

A more thoroughly disgusted set of people than the old citizens here, would be hard to find. Since the taking of Memphis and New Orleans they have been overwhelmed with refugees, most of whom had superior energy and business tact, and who rapidly usurped all the places of authority, both military and civil. These men rode rough shod over the old fogy citizens, and from their influence with the powers that were, made immense fortunes out of their contracts with the various departments. They had nothing in common with the old settlers, and when the fleet passed the forts, with the most disinterested devotion, consigned to the flames the rosin, cotton, and other commodities of the luckless Mobilians, who looked on in silent dismay and saw their property all disappear in dust and ashes. A New Orleans rebel who filled the office of Quartermaster here is said to have clapped his hands in fiendish glee, as the dense black smoke of 26,000 barrels of rosin on Fish River shrouded the fair sky in the distance with its funeral pall, and shouted: "THAT IS MY WORK! THAT IS MY WORK!"

Some of these gentry have had the hardihood to return here since the surrender, and with the terms which only a Confederate can command, have requested of the commanding officer the privilege of carrying arms to protect themselves from the just indignation of the outraged citizens. This most modest request has been denied. The best thing these villains can do for the welfare and others is to leave their country for their country's good. Banishment is the most moderate punishment that could be inflicted.

THE CROPS.

But few crops are being put in, and but little will be done this year by planters beyond recovering from the consternation and grief into which the sudden collapse of the late Confederacy has plunged them. At present they are utterly incapable of any exertion not absolutely necessary, and it is difficult even to imagine or realize, much less describe, their state of mind. But they will surely, even if slowly, recover their faculties; though too late for agricultural purposes this year. The condition of their late chattels bewilders them the most, the change has been so sudden and so totally unexpected. Many of them have nothing in the world but their farms left to commence with, and many do not regard it as possible to hire laborers—those who have so lately been bired [illegible] and shackles. But this present tangle will gradually unravel itself, if our old wisdom, firmness and prudence is manifested by the United States authorities.

RECONSTRUCTION.

One thing is certain—reconstruction must speedily commence, and from the ground up. Every act of the rebel State government must be set aside, including the thirty millions of State indebtedness incurred; rebel officials and politicians must positively be disfranchised for the sake of the public peace, and in order to start properly, for everything depends upon a correct beginning. In this connection no greater service could be rendered these people than to supply them with sound and proper political doctrines [illegible]

This mode [illegible] Presidential campaign, always so prolific in gratuitous political reading.

THE SPEECH OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS

in particular, delivered before the Georgia Convention in 1861, ought to be put into every nook and corner of the South. Every Union soldier ought to carry it in his knapsack and read it to the people he goes among. My astonishment is profound that it has never been used before as a campaign document by the Unionists of the North. Do not the following words, from this remarkable production, read like something more than even divine inspiration?

"When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolation of war upon us, who but this Convention will be held responsible for it? * * Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. * * * What right of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? What claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can any of you blame to-day one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the government of Washington of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer. * * * Pause now, while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Leaving out of view for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the North; with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle and offered up as a sacrifice upon the altar of your ambition—and for what? I ask again. Is it for the overthrow of the American Government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded upon the broad principles of Justice and Humanity. And as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of Heaven ever shone upon."

These words of more than prophetic wisdom fell upon leaden ears at the time. The deed was done in the madness of secession fury; but every word in this remarkable document will now pierce their bosoms with all the conviction of divine truth.

Please publish plenty of such documents, and scatter them broadcast throughout this Southern land. In no other way can so much good be done.

GEN. CANBY'S HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. Canby has changed his headquarters from this city to New Orleans, for which city he left yesterday. He has left behind him a reputation among the people here of which any military man may well be proud.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *News*, a spicy sheet, now published at the office of the *Register*, seems to be thriving space. The late editors of the *Register* returned yesterday from a vain search after the late Confederacy, and would like to get their office back again. It is hoped the military will have sufficient firmness to treat their attempts as they properly deserve. Their late paper has been the cesspool of all the lies that drifted about rebeldom, and the *News* is serving up again, in broken doses, some of their former inventions. It is a mawkish sensibility that would forgive and forget the malicious efforts of these men, and again receive them as men guiltless of aiding to shed the blood of innocent men. At least such is the opinion of

REFUGEE.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

The Cession of Sonora to France Denied by the Agent of the Emperor Maximilian.

NEW YORK, Thursday, May 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I observe that certain journals in this city persist in speaking of a supposed cession by Mexico to France of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, &c., entirely oblivious of the denials of this cession which have appeared in French official journals.

Without referring to the solemn engagements of His Majesty, the Emperor, my august sovereign, on the subject of the integrity of the Mexican territory, a cool and judicious consideration of the objections to such a cession should demonstrate its falsehood. I am, however, perfectly well aware that ill-intentioned persons desire to make the American people believe in the reality of a thing which neither is nor can be; and, as I am authorized to meet all such calumnies, I desire to inform the people of the United States that it is absolutely false that His Majesty, the Emperor of Mexico, has ceded the above-named States to France; and that His Majesty will make no arrangements which can alienate or imperil one inch of Mexican soil, or detract in one iota from his own dignity.

It is equally false that Dr. Gwin has been made a Viceroy or Duke in the empire. Though for some time present in Mexico, Dr. Gwin never had any relations with the persons who compose the government of His Majesty.

At the moment of sending this letter, I observe a dispatch from Washington, which avers that His Majesty, the Emperor of Mexico, has been engaged in negotiations with the Confederate General Kirby Smith.

Such allegations directly involve the person and government of His Majesty. They can only be intended to wound the pride and susceptibility of the United States at a moment when all discreet journals and the intelligent public of the United States are condemning the filibustering movements so eagerly agitated here for a short time past. And as the publicity given to them predisposes men's minds in the United States against the order of things actually established in Mexico, I cannot permit the opportunity to pass of stating that I am fully authorized to contradict any statement which implies any imputation upon the strict neutrality which the Government of His Imperial Majesty has preserved, and will continue to preserve in respect to American affairs, under the same sense of its duties to the law of nations which actuates the Government of the United States.

I trust, Sir, that you will permit me to count upon your courtesy for the insertion of this letter in your valuable journal.

And I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS DE ARROYO.

The New System of Labor in Virginia—Small Farms to Supersede the Large Estates.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 18.]

One of the results of the change in the system of labor which is about to be carried into effect in Virginia, is the substitution of small farms for the large areas now so generally cultivated. A scheme looking to the accomplishment, through Northern capitalists, of a result of this character, has already been set on foot and will probably be forwarded in quite a rapid manner.

The suggestion is based, in the first place, upon the belief that the scarcity of money would alone induce many to dispose of a part, at least, of their landed estates, there being no other resource left to a large number of farmers. The difficulty of obtaining labor will doubtless also cause the reduction of the force employed, and, of necessity, at the same time lessen of the space to be put into cultivation.

Such a change of system, experience has proved, will result in a marked increase of the aggregate products of husbandry in the State.

The history of agriculture in other nations exhibits what may be achieved by careful cultivation where the possessor owns a limited number of acres. In the Northern States and in England agriculture has been carried to a very high state of perfection, notwithstanding the heavy taxes required for the support of government. The rule heretofore acted upon should be promptly reversed, and a large amount of labor bestowed upon a small amount of land. This would certainly yield much more remuneratively than a large farm insufficiently cultivated. More pleasure and satisfaction, as well as money, would also be yielded.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Fair—Telegraph—Nuisances—The Board has Full Power to Abate Them.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held on Tuesday afternoon. Present, Commissioner Wentworth, presiding, and Commissioner T. B. Brown.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from Judge Bradwell asking for the loan of two hundred and fifty bright, clean muskets, for the purpose of decorating his department in the coming Sanitary Fair. The request was referred to the Superintendent of Police, with instructions to deliver to the Judge the arms required.

A communication was received from the contractors of the fire alarm and police telegraph, tendering an invitation to the Board to be present at a trial of the same on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. Accepted with thanks.

A communication was received from Superintendent Turtle asking for authority to purchase six pairs of hand-cuffs. Authority was given him to purchase the "cuffs."

A communication was received from S. A. Irwin, Esq., the corporation counsel, in answer to some questions submitted to him by the Board at its last meeting, relative to the power of the Board to abate certain nuisances existing in Bridgeport.

The communication says: I am of the opinion that your Board has ample power in the premises. The seventeenth, thirty-third, fifty-ninth and sixtieth clauses of section eight of chapter four of revised charter of 1863, and thirty-first section of chapter seven of said charter, and section six of the act amendatory thereof, approved Feb. 13, 1865, confer full and complete power on the Common Council to legislate on the subject of nuisances within the city and four miles beyond the limits thereof.

The Common Council, by an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance concerning nuisances," passed August 11, 1864, has, if not to the full extent, to some considerable extent, exercised said power, and, perhaps, sufficiently to obtain the result desired. I could not, within any reasonable limit, point out the various provisions in said ordinance to this end. [illegible] to remedy the evil to the several sections thereof and give them such inspection [illegible] to abate.

Section 28 of chapter 10 of revised charter of 1863 confers the powers and makes it the duty of your Board to perform the duties of a Board of Health, etc., etc.

The last Legislature passed an act entitled "An act to provide sanitary measures and a board of health for the city of Chicago, and to provide for the appointment of a health officer for the city of Chicago." Section 4 of said act provides: It shall be the duty of all persons [illegible] ownership or control of [illegible]

[illegible]

Sunday Trading.

An Important Reform—The Stock Yards to be Closed on the Sabbath.

A meeting of the proprietors of the City Stock Yards, and a number of stock dealers, was held on Monday evening in Room No. 5 Tremont House, for the purpose of arranging for the suspension of business in the Cattle Yards on the Sabbath.

Upon motion, Mr. Lee Porter was called to the chair, and Mr. Edwin Griffiths appointed Secretary.

The following representatives appeared from the several stock yards: F. W. Allerton, from Drovers' Union Yards; Lee Porter, from the Michigan Southern Yards; George Williams, from the Sherman Yards; E. Bogart, from the Cottage Grove Yards, and J. Wallwork, from the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Yards.

The following important resolution was read by the secretary, and signed by the proprietors of the several yards:

We, the undersigned proprietors of the Live Stock Yards of this city, at the request of a large number of live stock commission men and dealers, and in accordance with our own desires, do hereby pledge ourselves neither to transact nor allow to be transacted, any business at our several yards, on Sundays, after this date. And we further agree that we will not open our offices or gates, nor receive or deliver stock, until Sunday night, and not after Monday morning, closing only the receipts of stock which may come in [illegible] the yards during that time, and to provide [illegible] as may come in on the several railroads.

A notice from the General Superintendents of the M. S. & N. I. R. R., P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and M. C. R. R. companies, to the effect that after May 28th, no stock or freight trains will leave Chicago via their roads on Sunday, was then read.

Mr. G. Williams moved that a committee consisting of Messrs. Wallwork, Hatch and Randall be appointed to wait upon the Mayor to obtain his assistance, in effectually preventing the transaction of any business at the Stock Yards, on the Sabbath. Carried.

A resolution signed by the several yard proprietors and a large number of stock dealers was adopted, signifying to the different railroad companies the determination of Live Stock men and proprietors of yards to abolish Sunday trading, and asking their co-operation in the work of reform.

By request the Secretary read an agreement of operators in live stock, to confine their business transactions to the six working days of the week, and thus not only give to themselves, but the large number of hands engaged in the yards, an opportunity of properly observing the Sabbath.

Messrs. Gridley, F. W. Mallory, H. H. Cooley, E. H. Bogart and J. Wallwork were on motion of Mr. F. W. Allerton, appointed a committee to circulate the document for additional signatures. Already it is signed by a large number of dealers in live stock in our city.

Mr. H. S. [illegible] moved "That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to its Secretary, Mr. Edwin Griffiths, to whose indefatigable efforts are mainly due the work of reform which we now inaugurate."

On motion of Mr. G. Williams, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare for circulation in the stock yards, and at the railway depots, a circular stating the objects in view.

The meeting then adjourned.

Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

The never failing DR. RAPHAEL is the best. His success when all others have failed.

ALL WHO ARE IN TROUBLE,

All who have been unfortunate, all who have been disappointed, crossed and baffled, all who have been deceived by false promises, all who have been deceived and imposed upon, come for advice and to get satisfaction. All your misfortunes pass away. [illegible]

[illegible]

In Love Affairs He Never Fails.

He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex. He guides the single to a wealthy and happy marriage, and makes the path of the married old and [illegible]

A Speedy and Happy Marriage.

To make things more sure, he will show you the likeness of

YOUR FUTURE HUSBAND OR WIFE!

He will tell you their circumstances and their future prospects; and what is better still, he can tell you their thoughts and what their feelings are towards you. [illegible]

[illegible]

CONSULTATION FEE ONE DOLLAR.

☞ Cut this advertisement out. When you come, bring it with you and show it to the person that opens the door. To prevent mistakes, ask to

SEE THE DOCTOR HIMSELF.

By inclosing four 3-cent stamps, DR. RAPHAEL'S Guide to Health, Long Life, Wealth, Happiness, and a speedy and happy marriage will be sent to all who are in delicate health, and whose [illegible] potence prevents them from getting married. [illegible] Consultation fee, to each letter. All letters, communications and interviews are strictly private and confidential. No answer will be given to letters unless one dollar is inclosed as a Consultation fee.

Address all letters as follows: DR. RAPHAEL, Post Office Box 6273, Chicago, Ill.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of CARLEY & WHEELER, for the transaction of a general stock and real estate brokerage business, and have taken an office at 71 Clark street, under Miller's New Jewelry store, second door south of [illegible]

Chicago, May 20th, 1865.

FRANK D. CARLEY,
A. W. WHEELER.

CARLEY & WHEELER,

BROKERS,

71 Clark Street,

Under Miller's New Jewelry Store.

FRANK D. CARLEY,
AMOS D. WHEELER.

Pine Lumber.

RICHARD MASON & SON

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

And all kinds of

PINE LUMBER!

City orders delivered promptly. Cars loaded without charge.

OFFICE AND YARD 148 MARKET STREET, [illegible]

RICHARD MASON,
R. MASON, Jr.

P. O. BOX 5,043, CHICAGO.

[illegible]

R. MASON & SON.

Educational.

ST. CLAIR'S HALL.

KENOSHA FEMALE SEMINARY.

This institution, a first class school for girls, is situated in the city of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and will open [illegible] Mrs. H. CHAMPLAIN [illegible]

[illegible]

RACINE COLLEGE.

A COLLEGE AND SCHOOL FOR

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Rector.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE

Emancipation Proclamation

BEFORE THE CABINET.

THIS CELEBRATED PAINTING,

BY CARPENTER,

Covering over 150 Square Feet of Canvas,

AND CONTAINING

FULL LENGTH, LIFE SIZE PORTRAITS

Of our lamented President, Secretaries Seward, Chase, Stanton, Welles and Smith, and Postmaster Gen. Blair and Attorney Gen. Bates,

As they appeared at the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, with an accurate representation of THE OLD CABINET COUNCIL CHAMBER IN THE WHITE HOUSE,

Will be Exhibited in this City,

For the Benefit of the

Northwestern Sanitary Fair,

DURING ITS WHOLE TERM.

By invitation of Mr. Lincoln, the artist, Mr. Carpenter, of New York, occupied the state dining room of the "White House," during the painting of the picture, which consumed about six months.

THE "WASHINGTON CHRONICLE" SAYS:

[illegible]

THE "NEW YORK TRIBUNE" SAYS:

"It is by all odds next to Trumbull's picture of 'The Declaration of Independence,' the picture worth all the rest in the Capitol put together—the best work of this class that has been painted in America."

This great picture, which marks an epoch in historical art, should be seen by every patriot and lover of his country. It is now on the way to this city, and will be ready for exhibition on the opening of the Fair, in the Picture Gallery of the late Fair, in McVicker's Theater Building.

TRADE MARK OF THE

Magic Ruffle Company

To be found on each box and each piece of GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLE. All others, whatever name, having this mark, are worthless imitations and infringements on the patents of the Magic Ruffle Company.

The GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES are full six yards in each piece, and are made of the best material, and give perfect satisfaction to consumers.

For sale by all the Principal Jobbers and Retailers. MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY, 95 Chambers-st., New York.

PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE STOCK

To be Sold.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

L. P. Fisher, Plaintiff, vs. Chas. S. Waller, &c., Defendants,—in Equity.

By virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Franklin, State of Kentucky, I will sell AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the

Court House Door in the City of Frankfort, Ky.

ON THE

Fourth Monday in June, 1865,

Being the first day of the Circuit Court.

100 Shares of Stock in the Iowa Land Company, represented by Certificate No. [illegible]

160 Shares of Stock in the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, represented by Certificate [illegible]

21 1-2 Shares of La Crescent Stock, represented by Certificate [illegible]

[illegible]

G. W. GWIN, Com'r.

ATWOOD'S

PATENT DRILLING MACHINE,

PILE DRIVER

AND

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is prepared to receive orders for the same.

[illegible]

For further information, address

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
New York.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of

E. L. Pomeroy & Co.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business of the firm will be adjusted [illegible] 148 South Water street, who are authorized to use the firm name.

E. L. POMEROY,
[illegible]
E. V. ROBBINS.

Chicago, May 21, 1865.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

(Established in 1853,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in Dried Fruits,

221 South Water-st., Chicago.

TO PRINTERS OR PARTIES WISHING TO START A NEWSPAPER.

For sale at a BARGAIN, a No. 4 Washington Hand Press, in the best of condition, and cheap, [illegible] assortment of [illegible] type, card [illegible] all will be sold [illegible]

D. S. PARKER, Proprietor "Gazette,"
Kankakee, Illinois.

LOST, STOLEN AND

Missing Securities.

I propose to issue, on or about the 15th of June, and monthly thereafter, in Pamphlet form, a correct and reliable list of all

LOST,

Stolen or Missing Securities,

Such as Registered Bonds and Stocks, State, City and County Bonds, Government Bonds, Stocks and Notes, [illegible]

[illegible]

Please address

EDWIN D. FOSTER,
No. 40 Exchange Place, New York.

REMOVAL.

Lathrop & Brown

Will move, and have moved, and will continue to move, their FISH as fast as our customers will furnish us with the necessary means to move them with. Having made arrangements with the City Fish Inspector to inspect all fish brought to us, we are now prepared to furnish the kinds, both city and country, with Lake Fish that we will guarantee to be what they are branded, and will hold ourselves responsible for all that are not what they are represented to be.

FISH HOUSE AND DOCK East and adjoining McCormick's Reaper Factory.

Office—124 South Water Street.

THOROUGH-BRED STALION

FRANCE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

APRIL 21, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors [illegible]

Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1865

At 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.—New York, April

[illegible]

W. H. TOWN, Secretary.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ via HAVANA.

[illegible]

BEADS! BEADS! BEADS!

AND

FANCY GOODS.

E. F. SHOW [illegible], Importer,

[illegible]

Lead Mining Company.

PENINSULA

LEAD MINING COMPANY

OF MISSOURI.

Capital - - $1,000,000,

IN 200,000 SHARES—$5 EACH.

Organized under a Special Act of the Missouri Legislature, Passed Feb. 10, 1865.

J. W. FOSTER, President.

Directors.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON
FRANK STURGES
DAVID W. IRWIN
OLIVER H. LEE
SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD
JOHN W. FOSTER
ELON G. PRATT
JAMES S. THOMAS
AARON W. FAGIN

Treasurer,

THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

Of the firm of Dickerson, Sturges & Co., 130 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Secretary,

ALFRED CLAPP, 60 Pine street, St. Louis.

THE PENINSULA LEAD MINING COMPANY is organized under a special act of the Legislature of Missouri [illegible]

[illegible]

Steamships.

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The well-known favorite Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships of the ANCHOR LINE,

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM,"

Are intended to sail fortnightly between New York and Glasgow.

These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, and divided into water and airtight compartments, and are fitted up in every respect to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers. An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel. All provisions will be properly cooked and served in unlimited quantities.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, &c.: Cabins, $90 and $80; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $30; payable in gold or its equivalent.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from the Agent.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
6 Bowling Green, New York, or
JOHN STEWART, Agent,
[illegible]

Legal.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern. Take notice, that on the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1863, at a sale on that day at the [illegible] State of Illinois, held in pursuance of law at the North door of the Court House, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, May 22d, 1865.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern. [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, May 22d, 1865. WILLIAM [illegible]

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

[illegible]

SALE OF STARK, MERCER AND MARSHALL COUNTY BONDS.

[illegible]

Catarrh Remedy.

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

CURE WARRANTED,

IF DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.

Call for a Circular Describing all Symptoms.

SYMPTOMS:

The symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear, are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, [illegible]

[illegible]

The above are but few of the many catarrh symptoms.

A Single Bottle will Last a Month, to be Used Three Times a Day.

TESTIMONIAL:

From Hon. Thos. J. Turner, Ex-Member of Congress, from Illinois, late Speaker of Illinois House of Representatives, and Grand Master of A. F. & A. M., of the State of Illinois:

Dr. D. H. Seelye: FREEPORT, Oct. 21, 1863.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your notice of the 19th inst., I would say that I was severely afflicted with Catarrh for years, when I became acquainted with you, and bought two bottles of your Liquid Catarrh Remedy; I had used one [illegible] I was entirely cured. [illegible] I can recommend the remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh.

Respectfully Yours,

THOMAS J. TURNER.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

General Agents:

JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, O.
W. M. JOHNSON, Detroit, Mich.

And for sale in Chicago, at wholesale, by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVILL, J. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., G. G. SMITH, GALE BROS., and at retail by Druggists everywhere.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure all diseases from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancer, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, old Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases, and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

Among all the celebrated remedies for the cure of these diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, [illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaprilla

[illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaprilla

Is an infallible cure for Liver Complaint. [illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaprilla

Is a radical cure for Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism. [illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaprilla

Has cured more cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia than any other remedy ever discovered. [illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaprilla

Stands pre-eminent as the best remedy ever discovered for diseases of the Kidneys, Dropsy and Gravel. [illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaprilla

Is the best remedy known to the civilized world for the cure of Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Loss of Memory, General Debility, [illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaprilla

Is the best Cosmetic known. Ladies who admire a clear white skin [illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaprilla

Is a great female medicine. [illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaprilla

Will cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ringworm and Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Sores, Boils, Pimples and all Eruptions of the Skin. [illegible]

Gridley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment

Will be found a valuable assistant to the Iodine and Sarsaparilla [illegible]

Something the Afflicted Should Know.

[illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaprilla

Is six times stronger, cheaper, and better, than any other Sarsaparilla [illegible]

ASK FOR DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA, and take no other. Price—The Iodine and Sarsaparilla $1.50 per bottle. [illegible]

☞ Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 50 Market street, near the Post-Office, Chicago, Ill., and at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Cure Yourself.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine will cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either sex, Males or Females.

[illegible]

Dr. Baker's Specific

Is the ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASE.

[illegible] DELAY IS DANGEROUS. [illegible]

Dr. Baker's Specific

Which has CURED thousands [illegible] QUACKS.

Dr. Baker's Specific

Is a GREAT HEALING, PURIFYING and SELF-ADVISING REMEDY [illegible]

A WORD TO THE AFFLICTED.

[illegible]

Dr. Baker's Specific.

[illegible]

DR. BAKER'S INJECTION.

[illegible]

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE

Will Cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache.

This celebrated and invaluable salve will effectually and permanently cure Corns, Warts, Moles, [illegible]

Dr. Sanders' Three Minute Salve

Will give you instant relief, [illegible]

☞ Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 50 Market street, near the Post-Office, Chicago, Ill., and at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC

CURES

Gonorrhea, Gleet, &c., and Strengthens the Diseased Parts.

Ludlum's Specific

Is free from Taste or Smell.

Ludlum's Specific

Cures in a shorter time than any other medicine. For sale by all Druggists in the United States.

BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK,
Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Illinois.

AHRENS & ROBINSON,
Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.

Mourning Pins.

FOR EVERY LOYAL BREAST.

LINCOLN MOURNING PINS.

[illegible]

Financial.

COOK COUNTY

War Fund Bonds.

Denominations $1,000, $500, $100

Payable in 15, 20 or 25 years, as preferred.

Interest Seven per cent.—Payable semi-Annually.

Persons wishing to purchase, or to convert their County Early Tax [illegible] Bonds AT PAR, can be accommodated at the office of the County Treasurer.

It is not certain that there will be any other opportunity to obtain these Bonds here. If compelled to put them on the market they will doubtless bring the most, and it is probable they will bring more in New York and Boston than here.

TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, WOMEN,

[illegible]

W. W. FARWELL, [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

[illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, [illegible]

[illegible]

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And regulate from day to day.
Each organ aid, as nature's plan
Deals and refresh the INNER MAN.
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew
And thereby cheer the spirits, too.
"HOW?" you inquire, "can this be done?"
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
"Is HEALTH'S STRONGEST FORTIFY [illegible]"

As a means of regenerating the disordered and debilitated system, regulating every function of the digestive organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either in the past or present times, has been so completely and universally successful as

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground;
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die;
For when debarred from exercise,
For artificial aid she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to prevent;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the unprepared,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for now
They are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To act as defense the malaria of unhealthy localities, the poison of unhealthy water, the effects of excessive work rooms and factories, and the baleful influences of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Dyspepsia's pangs that rack and grind
The body and depress the mind;
Agues, that, as they go or come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Heats which the strong man's vigor wanes,
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Diseased diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow Constitutional decay
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom,
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail,
Means of relief at last, no hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine pure,
Not to prevent alone, but cure.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, colic, dysentery, spasms, and in all complaints of the stomach, Women, proceeding from any cause [illegible] at the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

To wanderers on the sea of land,
From Polar shores to Tropic strand;
To households in the regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, and on field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged and old;
To those in health who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail—
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative ever given to the world is

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

READ THE WITNESSES!

[illegible]

READ REV. W. B. LEE'S LETTER.

[illegible]

READ E. D. R. R. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.

[illegible]

READ JOHN W. [illegible]'S LETTER.

[illegible]

READ SAMUEL BYERS' LETTER.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.—This evening will be reproduced the beautiful drama of "Rosedale," Mr. Barrett as Elliot Grey.

Wood's Museum.—"Green Bushes, or the Huntress of the Mississippi," is the play to-night.

Crosby's Opera House.—Grand vocal and instrumental concert—DeKatow, Wehli, Behrens appearing.

Smith & Nixon's Hall.—Second night of Alf Burnett, the facial humorist and elocutionist.

Notice.—On the third page of to-day's Tribune will be found a large number of city items.

Ascension Day.—To-day being the Festival of the Ascension of our Lord, there will be services in St. James' Church at 8:30 a. m.

Lewd Characters.—Twenty-one lewd and abandoned characters were brought before Justice Sturtevant yesterday, and fined in the aggregate, between $400 and $500.

Honorably Acquitted.—Bartholomew Gillen, charged with the murder of John Ryan, had an examination on Wednesday last, and was honorably acquitted.

Fine Strawberries.—Received of Kinsley, under the Opera House, 86 Washington street, a box of magnificent strawberries—the "Triomphe de Gand." Decidedly the best of the season.

Burglary.—On Tuesday night the clothing store No. 2[illegible] South Clark street, was broken into by some unknown thieves and robbed of goods to the value of between $1,[illegible] and $1,[illegible]. Entrance was gained by smashing in a window in the rear of the store.

Entertainment.—The Jefferson street M. E. Sunday School give an entertainment at their church on Thursday evening of this week to the children, and on Friday evening to adults. They anticipate a happy time.

The Unfortunate "Star."—We are informed that the police officer who fell among thieves, through drinking with sinners, on Monday night, and secured his discharge papers on the ground of disability, did not belong to the Merchants' Police, but to Pinkerton's special force.

Garroting.—A gentleman was garroted and robbed about ten o'clock last night, on the corner of State Street and Couch Place, by three men, who rushed up behind him, tied his mouth shut, and his hands behind his back, and then deliberately relieved his pocket of $1,0[illegible] in greenbacks, which he had just drawn from the American Express office.

Robbery.—Dennis Drew and James Doyle, with three accomplices, met Wm. H. Gleason, a sailor, in a saloon on Kinzie street, on Wednesday night, and invited him to drink. They drugged the whisky, and then brought their victim out and robbed him of $56.00 and a gold watch. Drew and Doyle were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $[illegible] to answer the charge at the Recorder's Court. In default they were confined in a cell.

The Attempted Seduction.—Constable John Comfort desires us to say that the atrocious outrage attempted on the girl Kate Casey, as reported in the Tribune of yesterday, certainly did not take place in his room, nor on the floor on which his room is situated, nor was he a party to the facts; he is willing to make affidavit to this. We know nothing of the facts except as given by the girl, and stated in our report that there might be some mistake.

New Bankers' Office.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. F. D. Carey, well known to our business men, and A. W. Wheeler, the paying teller of the First National Bank, have formed a partnership for a banking and general money and real estate brokerage business. Their office is in the new and magnificent building on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets. They will sell exchange on New York, and will buy and sell gold or stocks and real estate on commission.

Excessive Modesty.—*Frank Leslie*, in the last issue, speaking of the views in Chicago on the day of the great funeral procession, says:

"We were betrayed into an inaccuracy last week, in giving credit to the wrong photographers in our captions to the Chicago pictures. The very brilliant views, of which we availed ourselves for these engravings, were not taken by Auschutz, as stated, but by Mr. S. M. Fassett, 114 and 116 South Clark street, Chicago, who was too modest at first to put his name to his pictures."

Mr. Fassett says he always thought himself a "modest man," but was not aware before that the [illegible]

A Glass Leaf in the Book of History.—We clip the following from the Cleveland *Leader*, dated Meadville, May 21st.

[illegible]

Fire.—A fire, occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, broke out in a frame tenement near the corner of Mo[illegible] and Sixth street, in the store occupied by Michael O'Brien, a boot and shoe manufacturer. [illegible]

Held to Bail.—Patrick Brady, charged with [illegible] soldier of $150, was held to bail in the sum of [illegible] to appear before the Police Justice [illegible]

[illegible]

The Queen Victoria's Birthday.—The 46th anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria was celebrated in Chicago with appropriate zeal by the subjects of her Britannic Majesty. In the morning a cricket match was played by eleven members of the St. George's [illegible]

The Handsome Stranger.—On Monday last an apparent gentleman, accompanied by a young and handsome woman, arrived at the St. Clair House, in the vicinity of the Northwestern Railroad depot, and registered themselves as William Lewis and wife. [illegible]

Fire.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the [illegible]

The Ice on Ice.

[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

Third Quarterly Meeting—Address of the President—Report of Secretary—Members Present—Business.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Protection to American Manufactures Urged and Insisted on.

The Third Quarterly meeting of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association assembled in the County Court Room, on Wednesday morning at 10½ o'clock.

The Convention was called to order by the President, E. B. Ward, Esq., of Detroit, who delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Iron and Steel Association: I congratulate you upon this cordial and appropriate meeting in the heart of this great Northwest, the settlement and growth of which has been the wonder of the world. A friendly meeting of the Eastern and Western manufacturers at this point, and at this time, is peculiarly gratifying, and indicates an increasing knowledge of the vast importance of the extension of varied manufactures towards the western empire of this continent. The East and the West are joining hands for the common purpose of promoting the industry, the honor, the prosperity and the credit of our country.

While most of the nations of the earth are exhausting their power of production, and consequently their power of sustaining a comfortable population, we see England, France, and some of the New England States, largely increasing their agricultural products, while the Middle and Western States are in process of exhausting their soil, and, if not arrested, the future inhabitants of the now fertile Northwest, as it has been in those countries just named. Every nation and people who have fostered their manufactures, have a prosperous agriculture, while every people who have neglected their manufacturing interests have invariably become impoverished, and their civilization degenerated.

While American Statesmen feel a just pride in our system of government, an impartial judge must admit that the financial affairs of France and England have been managed during the past forty years with greater ability and soundness of purpose than our own. While we have been repeatedly overtaken by great financial prostrations and revolutions, they have remained comparatively free from them, and the history of this country proved conclusively and beyond controversy that the periods of our greatest prosperity have always been those years when the American people, to the greatest extent, supplied themselves with manufactures of their own production, and the same history also proves that the periods of our greatest financial troubles have been just those years when low duties stimulated great importation from abroad, and, as a consequence, our home manufactures were crippled or abandoned. Low duties on foreign manufactures have always had the effect to drain this country of its precious metals, and now when we are likely to have a debt held in Europe, the interest of which will draw from this country from eighty to ninety millions of dollars per annum, it behooves our people to watch with increasing care the condition of our home interests.

The government now being an irresponsible partner that exacts more than half the profits on nearly all our manufactures, it is fairly bound to protect us in the enjoyment of its domains for a market. If it fails to do so it will soon find its revenue seriously impaired while the vast European debt will bear with peculiar severity upon the remaining resources of the nation.

Our imports during the year 1864 were $329,000,000 of coin, valued at the foreign ports of shipment, without adding freights, commissions and custom duties. These goods represented double their value in our currency when imported, making $658,000,000. Our exports, exclusive of specie amounted to $[illegible] in currency value, leaving $[illegible] to be paid for in coin or national bonds. Of the $71,[illegible] of coin exported, $[illegible] was to pay the interest on our State, railroad and national securities held in Europe in 1863, leaving $[illegible] to apply towards paying for imported goods. Deducting this specie that will pay for $[illegible], Deduct this amount from $[illegible], leaves $[illegible] at currency value. This balance has been principally paid in national bonds, augmenting our debt to Europe to upwards of eight, and probably nine hundred millions of dollars. Europe is still taking our bonds to a great extent, and we are receiving therefor European manufactures, which we consume.

At the rate we are now selling bonds to foreign countries we shall soon have an annual interest debt to pay to Europe of $80,000,000 or $100,000,000. Returns from the highest authorities show that we have exported over $[illegible] of coin since the discovery of the gold fields of California; that the annual product is about $50,000,000 per year; that in 1863 we exported $71,000,000; in 1864, $[illegible]; that the export of coin is still alarmingly large; that the banks in New York are reduced to about half their average of specie three years ago; that Boston and Philadelphia are reduced from their former average of about $[illegible] to less than $[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The officers of the Association:

President—E. B. Ward, Detroit, Mich.
Treasurer—Charles Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary—Robt. H. Lamborn, Philadelphia, Pa.

DELEGATES PRESENT.

The Secretary then called the roll of members of the Association, and the following gentlemen signified their presence:

E. T. Townsend and D. J. Morrell, Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn.; J. M. Kennedy, Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Catasaqua, Penn.; J. E. B. Dotzell, Vesuvius Iron and Nail Works, Pittsburgh, Penn.; C. D. Herron, Alma Iron Works, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. P. Brown, Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, Penn.; J. R. Grist, Falcon Iron Works, Niles, Ohio; J. W. Kennedy, Blair Iron and Coal Company, Hollidaysburgh, Penn.; E. B. Ward, Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, Wyandotte, Mich.; Samuel Thomas, Thomas Iron Company, Lehigh county, Penn.; B. F. Jones, American Works, Pittsburgh, Penn.; William Smith, Black Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. D. Simpson, Freedom Iron Company, Lewiston, Penn.; [illegible]

[illegible]

An opportunity was then afforded for persons to sign the Constitution and become members of the Association.

Col. L. T. Daniels said that while the gentlemen were signifying their intention of becoming members, he would take the opportunity to announce that the Rock Island Railroad Company contemplated giving such of the members of the Convention as desired to accept it, a free ride to the mines in the vicinity of LaSalle. He suggested to the Convention the propriety of accepting the invitation. The citizens of LaSalle tendered the hospitality of their city to all those who would come.

John M. Kennedy, Esq., made a motion that Col. Daniels be appointed a committee to ascertain the names of gentlemen who would like to make the proposed trip. Carried.

The minutes of the last meeting, held in Pittsburgh on the 22d of February, 1865, were read and approved.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

John M. Kennedy moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed to report on Thursday morning. He suggested that the great questions of the day required an expression from this convention. Carried.

The chairman then named the following gentlemen to compose that committee: [illegible]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee reported an amendment to the Constitution, changing the date from which assessments upon members should be paid, and permitting the admission of iron ore and steel manufacturers and coal owners under certain regulations. [illegible]

J. M. Kennedy, of Peoria, supported the amendment, [illegible]

Letters, expressive of regret at not being able to be present at the Convention, were read from Ex Gov. David Todd, of Ohio; Horace Greeley, New York; E. B. Bigelow, President of the Boston Wool Growers' Association; James M. Cooper, Vice President of American Iron and Steel Association, New York.

Mr. Kennedy also spoke at considerable length upon the financial policy of the country and its effect upon the protective interests of the nation, [illegible]

Mr. E. Y. Townsend offered for adoption by the Convention the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Iron and Steel Association recommend to its members the adoption of the ton of 2,000 pounds in all their transactions. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A letter was read from the President of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, extending to the members of the convention the freedom of the Fair.

Invitation accepted, and thanks returned to Mr. Bryan.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention came to order at 3 o'clock.

The Chairman called on the Committee on Resolutions, who reported as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That protection to domestic industry is protection to the workmen engaged in those industries—to the community against pauperism, immorality and demoralization, against the degradation of women and children, against ignorance, irreligion, and the infraction of law, and is therefore promotive of the best interests of American society.

Resolved, That this country possesses the necessary capital and skill, and can procure all the workmen and mechanics necessary to produce all the iron required in the country, including that needed for the reconstruction of the railroads, &c., of the South, and that the manufacturers are prepared to meet any increased demand as rapidly as required, for new enterprises.

Resolved, That the American mechanic being a citizen of this great Republic has higher duties to perform than his competitor or artisan in foreign countries, [illegible]

Resolved, That the true policy of our Government is to enact such laws as will tend to transfer the skill and labor of foreign countries to our own, and afford the greatest amount of employment for labor and capital in the manufacture of every article for which we have the raw materials.

Resolved, That the manufacture of iron, steel, cotton, wool, hemp, flax, glass, paper, and many other articles, the materials of which are the products of this country, this nation ought to be independent of every other country, [illegible]

Resolved, That American manufacturers of such articles as are produced from the staples of this country are entitled to the home market; [illegible]

Resolved, That the government revenues being largely dependent upon home industry, the more prosperous the latter, the greater and the more reliable will the income of the Government be.

Resolved, That experience has demonstrated the fact that whenever the farmer has forsaken the home manufacturer for the foreign, his prosperity has been [illegible]

Resolved, That the U. S. Government is at this time receiving, in the shape of taxes, a larger income from the iron works of this country, than the manufacturers themselves, and in our opinion, in some branches the profits are not sufficient to pay the taxes.

Resolved, That the late activity in the iron business was due to the temporary factitious protection afforded by the high premium on gold, [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, That a tariff sufficient to give adequate protection to American labor, is what the farmers of this country require to insure the highest prosperity to agriculture.

Because the full development of every industry affords the greatest diversity of employment, furnishing in the most populous cities, towns and villages, in all parts of the country—creates an enlarged market for the products of the soil, and gives increased value to farming lands.

Because, a well developed and diversified country insures the construction of good railroads, canals and turnpikes, and consequently the interchange of commodities at the smallest cost of time and money, and the gain to the country from their advantages far outweigh the cost [illegible] creating them through a protective tariff.

The resolutions were [illegible]

Several members in speaking to the resolutions stated that they would be perfectly willing to give to the government or any other parties the amount of their profits for the ensuing year, on condition that the government pay the government tax [illegible]

J. M. Kennedy moved a reconsideration of the last in the series of resolutions (the agricultural resolution). The resolution is attached, stated that the farmer interests of the West were identical with a protective policy; he wanted to hear some of the Chicago friends on the subject, as it was an important one.

Carried, and Hon. E. C. Larned was called on to speak.

Mr. Larned said that there was a very mistaken notion abroad that the establishment of a protective policy increased the price of an article, and took the extra sum from the consumer's pocket. [illegible]

Mr. Gyphant, of Philadelphia, spoke to the subject. The annual consumption of iron at least saved the expense of transportation, which was a great [illegible]

The resolution was then re-affirmed.

Mr. Kennedy then offered the following, adopted at the second meeting of the Association, held at Pittsburgh:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Association the time has arrived when the friends of protection to American industry as a fixed governmental policy should take issue with its opponents, by a direct appeal to the people, and invite of them a full and critical examination of its merits as compared with free trade; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to continue the preparation and circulation, in the form of tracts or otherwise, of short essays presenting the several points of political economy involved in the policies of protection and free trade.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

[illegible]

B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the belief of this Convention that in all transactions there should be a uniform ton of 2000 pounds employed, and,

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to obtain the sense of the members of this Association regarding the change, and report at the next meeting of the Association.

STATE OF THE IRON TRADE.

Mr. Kennedy asked that gentlemen report the condition of the iron trade in their several localities. In the Lehigh district there were twenty-eight furnaces, sixteen of which were out of blast, and others going out; they produced about 200 tons per week.

B. S. Jones, of Pittsburgh, said that on the Allegheny nearly all the furnaces were going out of blast.

W. M. Creary said that in the Wyoming Valley there were seventeen furnaces out of blast, and others going out, using up their stock preparatory thereto. They produced annually about [illegible] tons of iron and paid about $[illegible] annually to the Government.

NEXT MEETING.

An invitation from the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair, to visit the Fair building to-day, was received and accepted.

The place of holding the next quarterly meeting, August 23d, was then discussed. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Altoona, Buffalo, and New York, all had their advantages. Decision postponed until this morning.

Hon. S. A. Goodwin was called on, and briefly addressed the Convention, advocating the protective policy.

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

Great Combination of the Dramatic Profession for the Benefit of the Sanitary Fair.—The ladies and gentlemen will please meet for rehearsal at Crosby's Opera House to-day Thursday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely.

W. NAYLOR,
WM. H. DALY,
Stage Managers.

Western Gas.—The patrons of the People's Gas Company (West Division) may be interested to know that the Company has removed its office to the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. Holders of gas bills will in future find bill lingo there.

Dr. Dexter, recently located among us, has secured rooms at No. 155 South Clark street. We yesterday looked in upon him, and found his rooms fitted up in excellent style, with every appliance needed in an extensive general surgical practice. Dr. Dexter will fill a vacancy long felt among us—first-class surgical talent no longing at all plentiful.

Prof. Amasa McCoy, whose finely cultivated taste and great power as a reader and speaker has won for him hosts of friends in this city, will give this evening, at the Second Baptist Church, corner Morgan and Monroe streets, "Religious passages from Shakespeare with corresponding passages from the Bible," to establish that Shakespeare was a devout believer in the God of the Bible. Clergymen and religious people are generally invited to attend. His reading is the same as is soon to be given elsewhere for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. It is now given by invitation of a "literary circle" of the church, where held, and a rich treat may be expected. To commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.

Dr. Justin Hayes has so far recovered from his sickness that he was able to be at his office more than an hour yesterday.

THE LAW COURTS.

"Samvillian" Promises—Police Court Appeal—Marital Disagreements—A Benedict on the Rampage—Rape—Robbery and Cheating.

Superior Court—*Before Judges Higgins and Gary*.—In the case of Cushman against the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company to recover $1,259.27 as previously reported in the Tribune, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing damages at the amount above stated, and judgment for the same was issued from the Court.

In the case of Russell against Ramsey in which plaintiff sues for an apportionment of dower, Mr. Thomas Allen was substituted by the Court for E. T. Watkins, one of the Commissioners appointed in decree to set off dower in the cause. The reason of the substitution was the absence of the displaced Commissioner from the State.

A case in assumpsit was commenced yesterday by the Bank of the State of Indiana, who in a plea of trespass on the case on promises, complains of Samuel S. Hayes of Chicago.

Plaintiffs in their declaration assert that on the 2d of June, 1856, defendant issued four promissory notes, payable to the order of Wm. B. Ogden at the office of Ogden and Fleetwood in Chicago, as follows: One note of $3,171.86 on the 1st of November, 1860; one for $3,6[illegible] due November 1st, 1861; a third for $3,645.50, due November 1st, 1862, and another for $4,975.50, payable on November 1st, 1863. Each note bore interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Mr. Ogden, by indorsement, ordered the Bank of Indiana to pay the notes "without recourse" to him, and defendant, having been given due notice, promised to pay them when due. On this understanding, plaintiffs cashed the bills, but now complain that S. S. Hayes, the defendant in the present suit, has neglected or refused to take them up. Damages are laid at $25,000.

The papers were filed in a suit yesterday in which Mary Ann Sullivan appeals from a "judgment rendered in favor of the city of Chicago against her," by Justice Milliken, which, being interpreted into the vernacular, meaneth "a Police Court one."

Circuit Court—*Before Judge Williams*.—A number of civil suits were called at the opening of the morning session, but nearly all were continued for some days, without going to the Jury.

A petition, praying for a divorce, was filed by Margaret Goggins, against Thomas Goggins, her lege—a saloon keeper, on North Water street. Affiant asserts that herself and unworthy spouse were made one flesh, in Oswego, N. Y., in 1858; that in 1860 they removed to Chicago, where, with her own money, a saloon was purchased on North Water street, stocked and flourished. The newly made Boniface, instead of attending to his (wife's) business, became, with the disposition to habitual drunkard, broke the fixins of the establishment, abused and cruelly treated his wife, concluding by threatening to kill her. Wherefore the complainant. Plaintiff asks for a dissolution of the marriage tie, and supreme supremacy in the Water street hostelry.

Recorder's Court—*Before Judge Van Buren*.—John Prunnitrille, charged with the heinous crime of rape, was found guilty, the jury assessing his punishment at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Joseph Hubbard and Thomas Conlin, two repulsive looking fellows, were arraigned upon the indictment of the Grand Jury, charging them with committing a rape upon the person of a young and interesting person named Harriet Willick. The prisoners are alleged to have entered the girl's room, in the Wright House, in the North Division, in January last, and there succeeded in committing a brutal assault upon her person. The case will be continued to-day.

"Captain" John A. Hynes, a fleshy-looking North Side saloon keeper, appeared in accordance with his bail, to answer the charge of cheating, consisting in selling a horse or some similar property, which did not belong to him. At the request of the defence, the case was continued until the next term, prisoner giving $1,000 bail for his appearance.

In the case of James Corsdine and Ann Kane, charged with larceny, an entry of *nolle prosequi* was entered at the suggestion of the State's Attorney.

United States Commissioner's Court—*Before Commissioner Hoyne*.—Alexander Miller, charged with counterfeiting, as mentioned in yesterday's Tribune, waived an examination, and was held for trial in the United States Court in bonds of $5,000.

LOCAL MATTERS.

E. B. Lewis' Perpetual Calendar Clocks—Office and parlor styles. They will not only point out the time of day, but also the day of the week, day of the month and month of the year, giving to February twenty-eight days for three successive years, and on the fourth year twenty-nine days, then making all the changes itself. The only reliable calendar clock now in use. Edson H. Goodrich, sole agent for Illinois, 126 East Madison street. my23x584-1t

Lincoln Hats.—We have just received a large supply of those knobby Lincoln hats; also a large variety of stylish and gentlemanly hats of the latest styles. Silk and cassimere hats we make to order and warrant equal to the best, at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock. The new hat and cap house, No. 88 Randolph street, Saxton Bros. my23x264-1t

Itch! Itch! Itch! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!—Dr. Hank's Itch Ointment will cure the Itch in thirty-six hours; also cures Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. All other cures for skin diseases contain the health-destroying mercury, and are dangerous. Hank's Cerate [illegible]

[illegible] contains no mercury, and is free from danger. Price by mail, sixty cents per box, or by express, [illegible] cents per box. Sold by all Druggists. [illegible] Schell, 66 Randolph street, Chicago, general agent. my24-x760-1m

Have you Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing nails, enlarged joints, or any disease of the feet? If so, call on Dr. W. Kenison, 179 Clark street, Calhoun Building. my23x779-1t

A Fortune Made Easy.—Every one should examine into the May 31st Gift Concert. There is valuable property to be given away that very few are aware of. Don't fail, ladies and gentlemen, to call, for fear once you will regret it. See advertisement. my24-x777 1t

Nothing Like It—Potter's Immense $100,000 clothing sale is drawing in crowds. The one price system—something never yet attempted by any clothing house in Chicago—is a sufficient guarantee of the genuineness of this sale. As doubts are expressed by some that this is one of the modern humbugs in advertising, Mr. P. offers a reward of $100 to any one who will give him information of any deviation from price by salesmen in his establishment—116 and 118 Randolph street. my23 1t

Call at N. F. Merrill's, Nos. 71 and 73 Randolph street, if you wish something new in the way of Lamps or Glassware. my23x319-7t

Paper Hanging, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, by F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. my15x339-1w

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, May 24.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

There was a firmer feeling on the railway list at the Stock Exchange, and better prices in some instances. A large addition has been made to the short interest lately. Erie, Pittsburgh, Reading and Rock Island, being scarce and difficult to borrow, which compels many bears to cover, thus assisting the upward turn. There was increased business at the Board on these stocks and at New York Central.

GOVERNMENTS.

Gold bonds quiet; 7-30s firm and in active demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State bonds quiet and without marked change. Coal and miscellaneous shares stronger, and more disposition to purchase. Railway, mortgage and bank shares are quiet and firm.

GOLD.

Gold is weaker to-day on account of short sales within the past five days, and demand for export.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The Boston steamer took out $65,000, and the anticipated shipments Saturday will reach $1,500,000.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange is unusually active for Wednesday, leading drawers doing a large business in sterling.

MONEY.

Money continues comparatively easy. Money brokers lend fully to large amounts at 6 per cent.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum stocks are active and in good demand. Buchanan Farm, $1.12; Cherry Run, $10; Webster, $6; Empire City, $2.87; Oceanic, $5.12; Excelsior, $2.75; Lyrd Farm, $1.05; Tack, $1.12; United States, $18.6; Petroleum—[illegible] 34½c.

DECLINE IN PRODUCE.

The cost of living has within the past week been considerably reduced by large arrivals of all sorts of vegetables and a decline in the price of beef and other meats, butter, fish and eggs, which market people say will go down considerably more ere long.

LATER.

At Gallagher's Exchange.—Gold 131¾; 5-20s (old) 105¾; N. Y. C. [illegible]; Erie [illegible]; Mich. Sou. [illegible]; Pitts. [illegible]; Ohio Cert. 75¾; Canton [illegible]; Cumberland [illegible]; Mariposa 11¾. Gold—Hot call 131¾.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, May 24.

Tobacco—Firm. Green lugs, $[illegible]; factory lugs, $[illegible]; planters' lugs, $[illegible]; common shipping leaf, $[illegible]; medium do, $[illegible]; common manufacturing leaf, $[illegible]; medium do, $[illegible].

Flour—Dull. Super, $[illegible]; single extra, $6.50; double extra, $7.00@[illegible] per brl.

Grain—Wheat unchanged; prime to choice, $1.60@1.70; spring, $1.15@1.25. Corn lower on all grades; ordinary mixed and yellow, 60@61c; good mixed and yellow, [illegible]; choice white at 6[illegible] per bu; Oats steady at 50@53c. Barley dull and lower, with sales of fall at $1.30 per bu.

Whisky—Declined 5c per gallon.

Provisions—Mess pork, $25.00 per brl. Bacon, [illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, May 24.

Flour—Firmer and moderately active. Sales 100 brls XX spring at $6.[illegible]

Grain—Wheat advancing; sales on 'Change of 30,000 bu at $1.[illegible]@1.25. Oats—sales of 1,200 bu in store at 46c; 750 bu do at the delivered.

Provisions—Sales of 220 brls city mess at $27.00.

Potatoes—10 bags peach blows at 46c.

The wheat market at the Newhall House this evening—buyers offering $1.23½, sellers asking $1.25, cash—closed at $1.25.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]
BRIDGEPORT, May 24—5 p. m.

Cleared—J. L. Alexander, Joliet, 71,000 ft lumber, 1,000 ft siding, 12 m shingles, 12 m lath, 2,000 ft car-penter work; Gold Hod, LaSalle, 491 sales hay, 90 brls potatoes; Neptune, LaSalle, 71,000 ft lumber; Monitor, LaSalle, 134 m lumber.

Arrived—Cataract, LaSalle, 5,[illegible] bu corn, 300 bu rye, 420 empty brls, 190 hs hides, 3,000 bu bran; Rebecca, LaSalle; Wing and Wing, Joliet, 7,000 bu wheat, 2,0[illegible] bu corn; H. G. Gaylord, Lockport, 6,300 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn; Time, LaSalle, 3,350 bu corn; Industry, Joliet, 5,600 bu corn; Wasp, Lockport.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, May 24, 1865.

Up—Twin Sisters, Poland, Sarah, Lively, Scarlet.

Down—Berlin, Sweepstakes, Merick, M. S. Scott, Wind, N. B.

New York Coal Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.

At the auction of Scranton coal to-day, the prices realized show a marked decline from those of April. In steam boat the decline was 1[illegible] @ [illegible]; [illegible] grate, 30c; egg, 30 to 65c; stove, $1.35 to $1.[illegible]; Chestnut, 85c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.

Cotton—Dull, and 1@2c lower; 33@36c for middling.

Flour—[illegible] better; more active. [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.

Money—Easy, with a large supply at 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Firm at 110 for gold.

Gold—Active and firmer, opening at 131¾, advancing to 1[illegible], and closing at 13[illegible].

Government Stocks—Firm. 5-20 coupons, new issue, 1[illegible]; [illegible]

Stocks—Dull and heavy. [illegible]

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 24.

Flour—In good demand and unchanged. Sales 1,[illegible] brls, at $7.00 for No. 1 Spring; $7.50 for red Winter; $8.25 for white; $9.00 for Double Extra.

Grain—Wheat—In good demand. Market [illegible] better. Sales: [illegible] bu white Canada at $1.70; 1,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.40; 1,200 bu No. 1 Chicago spring at $1.[illegible] on p. t. Corn dull. Sales at [illegible]. Other grains nominal. No receipts by lake. Shipped by railroad—1,[illegible] brls flour; 1,[illegible] bu wheat.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 24.

Grain—Wheat in active milling demand at an advance of from 1@2 cents. White Michigan $1.70; Amber Michigan $1.[illegible]. Corn quiet at [illegible] for mixed. Oats dull at 50c. Receipts of wheat 25,000; corn 5,000; oats 4,000. Shipments of wheat 34,000; corn 5,000; oats 6,000.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 24.

Flour—Unchanged.

Grain—Wheat firmer and more active. Sales of No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1.33 at [illegible]—closing firm. Corn firmer and quiet. Sales of mixed at [illegible] bu, and very dry hay at 85c. Oats dull. No sales. Barley dull. Canada $1.[illegible]. Western nominal.

Whisky—Dull at $1.[illegible], but no sales. Held at $1.[illegible].

Canal Freights—Unchanged. Imports of flour, 2,[illegible]; wheat 77,[illegible] bu; corn, 43,[illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; barley, [illegible] bu. Canal exports—Flour, 2,[illegible] brls; wheat, 1,25,0[illegible] bu; corn, 35,[illegible] bu; oats, 11,[illegible] bu; Rye, 1,[illegible] bu.

Railroad Earnings.

The following table shows the earnings of the same road for three weeks, from April 30th, to May 21st:

Earnings.	1864.	1865.	Increase.
Passenger	$85,309.85	$117,341.38	$32,031.43
Freight	2[illegible],6[illegible].41	2[illegible],918.61	2[illegible],2[illegible].20
Express	4,[illegible].9[illegible]	4,[illegible].99	17[illegible].0[illegible]
Mail	3,5[illegible].50	4,0[illegible].67	5[illegible].67
Miscellaneous			
Total	$2[illegible],918.76	$3[illegible],7[illegible].24	$[illegible],8[illegible].98

Being an increase of 19 75 per cent over last year.

FROM JUNE 1ST TO MAY 21ST, (11 MONTHS AND 3 WEEKS.)

Earnings.	1863-4.	1864-5.	Increase.
Passenger	1,2[illegible],907 17	$2,[illegible],489.71	$[illegible],5[illegible] 54
Freight	3,066,890 25	4,310,988.69	1,244,098.[illegible]
Express	55,505 39	81,9[illegible].89	2[illegible],[illegible].43
Mail	61,2[illegible].81	6[illegible],484 41	3,310.10
Miscellaneous	63,2[illegible].63	41,05[illegible].04	[illegible]
Total	$4,51[illegible],806.63	$6,591,904.67	2,0[illegible],1[illegible].2[illegible]

Being an increase of 46.07 per cent over last year.

DIED.

On Tuesday night, May 23d, Miss CAROLINE O. WHEELER, daughter of A. D. Wheeler, Esq., of Hancock, N. Y.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 348 West Randolph street, corner of May, this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

On May 24th, JAMES McDONALD, aged [illegible] years. Funeral from his late residence in [illegible] on Friday, May 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WONDERFUL.

The American Phrenological Association.

This Association, formed for the dissemination of the practical benefits of Phrenology, will send letters of advice to young men and women; also, to discharged soldiers and others in search of employment. By sending your own photograph to the Association for examination, you will receive by return mail a letter of advice, pointing out the pursuit best suited to your capacity, together with such hints as will insure your success. For delineating character, dealing in stationery, postage, etc., the Association will charge each applicant the sum of One Dollar. [illegible] Address L. W. HOWARD, 4[illegible] Broadway, New York. my24x163-1[illegible]

SALT! SALT!

2,800 bags Fine Dairy and Coarse Liverpool Salt. Also New York Hops and 300 Pork Barrels for sale. Send your money and orders to

J. D. SKINNER & CO.
Commission Merchants, 205 Kinzie st.,
Chicago, Ill.
my21-x963-1t &p

FOR SALE—Suburban residence. A charming place south of the city, with eight acres of ground tastefully laid out with trees, shrubbery, pond, &c. The house is new and finished in complete style. The place has been fitted up by the owner for his own use, but business will call him away during the season. It is therefore offered for sale. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and La Salle streets. my[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month to sell the improved New England Family Sewing Machine. Price $15. This Machine will stitch, fell, tuck, hem, cord, quilt and embroider. [illegible] Post Office, [illegible] Monroe and Dearborn sts. [illegible]

STRAYED—May 22d, a [illegible] bay mare 7 years old, small, [illegible] black mane and tail, very long, and some white spots on side near the back. Whoever will return the same to [illegible] the street will be well paid for their trouble. my[illegible]

New Advertisements.

METROPOLITAN ENTERPRISE OF THE

NEW YORK & PROVDENCE

Jewelers' Association.

GREAT GIFT SALE!

AT

DUNN'S

182 Clark street, corner Monroe,
133 Dearborn St., cor Madison.

250,000

Pianos, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., &c.,

Worth Over $1,000,000.

All to be sold for $1 each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. During the month ending May 31st, 1865.

C. M. DUNN & CO.,

Have had the honor of distributing among their patrons Seven Hundred and Eighty Gold and Silver Watches, at $1 each.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES,

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1 EACH.

10	Superior Grand Piano Fortes	$500	to	$1,000
30	Splendid 7-octave Pianos	2[illegible]	to	[illegible]
30	Melodeons, the best made	100	to	[illegible]
2[illegible]	First Class Sewing Machines	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
1[illegible]	Solid Silver Dining Sets	7[illegible]	to	300
[illegible]	Silver Salvers and Urns	50	to	[illegible]
20	Solid Silver Tea Sets complete	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rosewood Musical Boxes, 5 airs	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mahogany Musical Boxes, 24 airs	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gold Hunting Watches	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ladies' Enameled Gold Watches	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gents' Hunting Silver Watches	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Open face Silver Watches	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Diamond Rings	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
1,000	Solid Silver Card Cases	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Silver Salt Stands	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Silver Egg Stands	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
2,000	Silver Ice Pitchers	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sets Silver Tea Spoons	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
10,000	Sets Silver Table Spoons	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sets Silver Knives and Forks	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Pairs Silver Napkin Rings	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
1,000	Dozen Silver Nut Picks	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Silver Cake, Pie and Fruit Knives	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
10,000	Engravings, in Rosewood Frames	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Engravings in Gilt Frames	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Large Photographs in Frames	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
1,000	Fine Oil Paintings	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	China Vases and Mantle Ornaments	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Fine 3-blade Pocket Knives	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Elegant Ivory and Pearl Back Combs	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
3,000	Ivory and Gold Headed Canes	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
3,000	Toilet Sets Perfumery, &c.	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
4,000	Ladies' Travelling Bags and portemonnaies	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
3,000	Ivory and Sandal Wood Fans	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
4,000	Photograph Albums, all sizes	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
3,000	Gold Vest and Neck Chains	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
3,000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
3,000	Chased Gold Bracelets	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
3,000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Solitaire and Revolving Brooches	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
3,000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
2,000	Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mosaic, Jet, and Lava Ear Drops	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
[illegible]	Coral Emerald Ear Drops	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	California Diamond Breast Pins	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
3,000	Sets of Solitaire Buttons and Studs	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c.	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
10,000	Lockets, double glass	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Lockets for Miniatures	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Plain Gold Rings	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Chased Gold Rings	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
1,000	Shield and Signet Rings	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
10,000	California Diamond Rings	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
7,500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, coral	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, onyx	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, lava	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
2,500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, mosaic	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
10,000	Gold Pens, with Silver Holders	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Gold Pens with Gold Holders	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
5,000	Gold Pens and Holders, superior	10	to	15
[illegible]	Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
3,000	Silver Casters and Wine Holders	15	to	[illegible]
2,000	Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	20	to	[illegible]

C. M. Dunn & Co.'s

CHICAGO DEPOTS:

182 Clark Street, corner Monroe,
AND
133 Dearborn St., corner Madison,

Where the above list of goods are for sale at

One Dollar Each.

MESSRS. C. M. DUNN & CO,

No. 558 & 208 Broadway, N. Y.,

Have formed a combination with the most extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods—called the New York and Providence Jewelers' Association,—and have opened six depots in Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis for disposing of the above immense stock, amounting to over $1,000,000. The success of the Association will increase the capital stock to $3,000,000, and soon open ten more immense Depots and Salesrooms—all under the management of

Messrs. Dunn & Co.

PLAN OF SALE.

Certificates naming each article and its value are well mixed and placed in the Great Metropolitan Gift Sale Envelopes and sealed, each bearing the fac simile signature of MESSRS. DUNN & CO., which is to guard against fraudulent imitators, who counterfeit our Envelopes and Certificates, copy our circulars, &c. One of these Envelopes will be sold at any of our Depots or salesrooms, or sent to any address by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT

One Dollar Each!

Without regard to Value.

On opening the envelopes you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay one dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Piano, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for

ONE DOLLAR,

And in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. Price of our Great Gift Sale Envelopes 25cts each, or a club of five for $1. SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS and large clubs. Send stamp for Circulars. Address

C. M. Dunn & Co.,

MANAGERS.

Corresponding Department—Chicago, Ill.
Gift Sale Depot—182 Clark street.

SALESROOMS:

182 Clark st., corner Monroe.
133 Dearborn st., corner Madison.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF US.

The Great Gift Sale of Messrs C. M. Dunn & Co., 182 South Clark st.—We desire to caution our readers against confounding this establishment with the "enterprises" so often advertised in the daily press, and which the purchaser finds upon investigation, to be more catchpenny affairs, gotten up for the purpose of disposing of the fag end of cheap stock from the second hand establishments at the East. Not an article is sold by Messrs. Dunn & Co., but is worth all it is represented to be; and indeed the well known character and reputation of the firm itself, and the house they represent, is sufficient guaranty for the people of our city. Were such not the case, visitors would not throng their establishment as they now do; nor would they go away with faces bright with smiles of satisfaction. Read the statement which appears in our advertising columns.—Chicago Post, April 1st.

"Struck Ile."—The fortunate gentleman who, only a few days ago, purchased a five hundred dollar piano at C. M. Dunn & Co's 182 Clark street, FOR ONE DOLLAR, is to be pitied. A great deal of merriment was occasioned last fall by our expose of the fact that there were many pianos in this city which had been returned to the scene as worth $50 each. But here is one that cost but a single dollar—a truly magnificent instrument, we admit; but to think of it being purchased for the plebeian sum of one dollar! and yet this sort of thing, on a smaller scale, of course, is being done every day at the Gift Sale Store of C. M. Dunn & Co., 182 Clark street. There is no lottery here—no gambling. For twenty five cents the purchaser gets a sealed envelope containing valuable receipts and a card. Upon this card is printed the name and value of an article which the holder of the card is entitled to receive upon the payment of one dollar. He may purchase it or not at his option. The advantage, if any, is entirely with the purchaser, who may refuse to invest if he judges the article is not worth a dollar, or may pay his dollar and receive an elegant silver pitcher, a splendid watch or a grand piano. We refer our readers to the advertisement of this novel and fair-dealing gift sale house.—Chicago Evening Journal, April 25th.

Scenes at the Opera House.—A gentleman, famous for his excellent business qualifications, was standing in the lobby discussing the magnificence of the new Opera House. "It is perfectly grand," he said; "and then to think that it is the enterprise of one man!" "I know an enterprise of one man that beats it all hollow!" exclaimed one of the party. "What's that?" "Dunn's Metropolitan Gift Sale Enterprise!" "Well Dunn," was unanimously voted.—Spirit of the West, April 22d.

AN EDITORIAL ON GIFT-SALES.

There is one establishment in Chicago which counts its customers by thousands. Its proprietors have so very ingeniously contrived their mode of doing business that the character of a chance operation is almost entirely lost, and yet the zest of the element remains—in this respect it is markedly different from the Lotteries and Gift Enterprises which were formerly so prolific, but now have been run out of existence by it. Their success is enormous, they have only been in operation a few months on Clark st., cor. of Monroe, yet their business is now so much enlarged that they are obliged to open a new and more spacious establishment at 133 Dearborn street, which is proposed to run cotemporaneously with the former. In addition to this they have four or five others located in different parts of the city. C. M. Dunn & Co. is the firm name. Every day sees some fortunate purchaser of a Piano, a Silver Tea Set, a set of Pictures or Jewelry, &c. being secured by some fortunate purchaser for the sum of one dollar. They say no one is obliged to buy the article unless it pleases him.—Chicago Tribune, May 18th.

Dunn & Co's Gift Sale Enterprise.—From morning to night the Gift Store is crowded with eager customers. In the number and quality of the prizes drawn, it is far ahead of anything of a similar character which has ever appeared in Chicago.—Workingmen's Advocate, April 29th.

C. M. DUNN & CO.

Still continue their well earned and unequalled reputation in their Gigantic Gift Sale Enterprise. No house in the West has ever approached their concern in popularity and patronage from everybody. People at the moral tone begin to find out that this is not a lottery, but a legitimate enterprise, where every one gets the worth of his money, and is thus ensuring the patronage of the most fastidious. During the week there has been drawn two Pianos, four melodeons and seven Sewing Machines.—Spirit of the West, May 10th.

Value of a Dollar.—The value of a dollar has often been discussed by the various papers which quote quotations of gold premiums. It is, however, usually conceded that a dollar is worth—that is, if it is wisely and judiciously spent, [illegible] at Dunn & Co.'s a dollar is worth [illegible]

There is one place in Chicago where, over the same counter, the value of a dollar varies widely. Sometimes—we are told—it is very often—it will fetch a piano, a silver pitcher, a watch, a set of jewelry, a set of knives and forks, then a brooch, here a chair, there a writing desk, with many articles of minor import. In that establishment the value of a dollar is set at from one to [illegible]

This place is the Great Gift Sale of C. M. Dunn & Co., No. 182 Clark street. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

[illegible] too numerous to mention.

We speak of this as an item of news, the store is crowded from morning till night, and the attention of our readers [illegible] the establishment of C. M. Dunn & Co., 182 Clark street, near Monroe.—Chicago Tribune, April 24.

Messrs. DUNN & CO.

Have been compelled, by the press of business, to not only enlarge their old premises, 182 Clark street, but have opened another commodious establishment at 133 Dearborn street, corner of Madison. The uniform success and enterprise of their business has inspired the public with the belief that their gift sale is more than one legitimate and fair-dealing gift sale enterprise in this city. Parties wishing to avail themselves of the extraordinary advantages of Messrs. Dunn & Co's Great Metropolitan Enterprise should visit the above locations in person.—Spirit of the West, May 13.

A DAY OR TWO SINCE

An elegant Piano, valued at Six Hundred Dollars, fell to a lady who invested but twenty-five cents for a ticket, and one dollar for the handsome prize. The gift of course, at the ever-crowded and popular Metropolitan Gift Sale Depot of C. M. Dunn & Co., 182 South Clark street. They may make money by selling watches, silver ware, &c. &c. for one dollar, but it is unquestionably cheap.—Chicago Daily Opera, April 26.

my23x-[illegible]

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE,

AMATEUR

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

ON

MONDAY EVENING, May 29th,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SANITARY FAIR!

The Performance to commence with the favorite Vaudeville entitled

THE LOAN OF A LOVER,

By J. R. Planche.

After which will be presented the farce of

PERFECTION,

Written by Thomas Hayne Baily.

To conclude with the popular farce of

POOR PILLICODDY,

By John Madden Morton.

ADMISSION—$1 to Balcony, Dress Circle and Parquette. 75 cents to Gallery.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels and Music Stores, and seats may be secured at the Opera House. my25x752 5t 4thp

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

DE KATOW. WEHLI.

Max Strakosch has the honor to announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that when in Europe he succeeded in making arrangements for a brief Concert Tour with the wonderful Russian Violoncellist,

MLLE HELENE DE KATOW,

And the renowned Pianist and Composer,

MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,

Who will give in Chicago two Grand Concerts, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 25th and 26th, and a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, May 27th, assisted by

MADAME HENRIETTE BEHRENS,

The young and popular American Prima Donna.

Musical Director and Conductor........S. BEHRENS.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. Aria—La Favorita. Donizetti. Mme HENRIETTA BEHRENS.
2. a. Romance Nouvelle, b. Bacchanale. Wehli. Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI.
The Bacchanale was the favorite piece of Mr. Wehli's New York Concerts.
3. Solo Violoncello—Fantasia on Themes from "La Fille du Regiment." Servais. Mlle HELENE DE KATOW.
4. Serenade—(new first time). Behrens. Mme. HENRIETTE BEHRENS, accompanied by the Composer.
5. Fantasia on Themes from Norma. Wehli. Mr. JAMES WEHLI.

The Boston Post says: "A finer performance has not been heard for years."

PART SECOND.

6. Solo Violoncello—Musette. Offenbach. Mlle HELENE DE KATOW.
7. Solo—Piano—Fantasia Caprice—"Lucia." (For the Left Hand alone.) Wehli.

Notice.—Mr. Wehli will play the celebrated Fantasia Caprice on "Lucia" with the LEFT HAND ALONE, pronounced by the European and American Press as the most extraordinary performance ever known. Nothing can equal the rapidity of execution or the expression with which Mr. Wehli plays with his left hand; but the great feature is the absence of all effort on his part, and it seems as if four hands were occupied at the same time. Nothing has ever approached to equal this performance, and no pianist ever attempted to achieve such a feat before.

8. Song—Thou art so near and yet so far. Reichardt. Mme. HENRIETTE BEHRENS.
9. Fantasia on Themes from "Martha." Pacheco. Mlle. HELENE DE KATOW.

A fine Fantasia on Melodies from Flotow's charming Opera of Martha, a composition well calculated to display the qualities of the instrument and the taste of the performer.

10. Grand National Fantasia—Introducing "Oft in the Stilly Night," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Composed and performed by Mr. JAMES WEHLI.

Admission—To Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Boxes according to size and location, from $6 to $10. Seats can be secured without extra charge, commencing on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at the Box Office.

A Chickering Grand Piano will be used on the occasion.

Doors open at 7¼. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. my23x289 11tp

CHICAGO GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

To be Held at Bryan Hall, May 31, 1865.

7,000 Gifts, at a Cash Value of $14,000.

TICKETS $2.00 EACH.

The following are among the most valuable Gifts:

Set of Diamond Jewelry	1,[illegible]
One Diamond Ring	[illegible]
One T. C. Lighte's Square Grand Piano	[illegible]
One Gents' Gold Lever Watch	[illegible]
One Lady's Gold Watch (enameled)	[illegible]
One Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine (rosewood case, full Cabinet)	[illegible]
Set of Silver Service	[illegible]
One English Lever Watch	[illegible]
One Gift of One Thousand Dollars in Cash	1,000

One fine Brick Residence, situated in the town of [illegible], [illegible]

Tickets for sale at John B. Walsh's, corner Madison and Dearborn streets; Giles, Bro. & Co's, 142 Lake street; E. B. Ball, Druggist, 118 Clark street.

Principal depot for the sale of tickets, 144 Dearborn street, by the proprietor. Tickets will be sent by mail on receipt of funds. Address undersigned, P. O. Box 6197.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the property, at Messrs. Giles, Bro. & Co., and W. W. Kimball, 142 Lake street, and at the salesroom of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, 126 Lake street.

GEO. C. LEMON, Jr., 144 Dearborn-st.
my23x265 1t stp

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.

SEASON OF TEN NIGHTS.

Opening Night, Monday, June 5, 1865.

Card.—The Director has the honor to inform his patrons and the public that the unprecedented success which has attended the inauguration season of grand opera in this city, together with the very numerous and pressing solicitations he has received, has induced him to announce an additional season of ten nights, after his return from Cincinnati.

SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LAST SEASON desirous to retain their seats for the next season of ten nights, are requested to call at the Box Office of the Opera House during this week and secure their seats.

New subscriptions will be received Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 29th, 30th and 31st.

Regular sale of tickets for any of the first four nights will commence on Thursday, June 1st, at 9 o'clock. my24x644-1f

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD............Manager
A. D. BRADLEY............Director of Amusements

A DECIDED SUCCESS.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 25th, and every evening during the week, and at the Grand Matinee, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented the grand romantic drama, received with great applause, entitled

GREEN BUSHES;
OR, THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
With a great cast.

In rehearsal, the new and interesting play of CAMELLA'S HUSBAND.

McVICKER'S THEATER,

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVICKER & MYERS............MANAGERS

Change of Time—Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; performance will commence at 8 o'clock. Prices of admission: Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle 25 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents. To be had at the principal hotels, and the Box Office from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance.

Last week of the engagement of the popular young actor, Mr. L. P. BARRETT.

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 23d and 24th, will be presented for the first time, the new drama in three acts and a tableaux by Messrs. McDonough and Wander, adopted from Tennyson's poem of Enoch Arden, entitled UNDER THE PALM. Enoch Arden, Mr. L. P. Barrett.

Thursday, May 25th, ROSEDALE. Elliot Grey, Mr. L. P. Barrett.

In active preparation and will soon be produced with new scenery and mechanical effects the last new moral drama, entitled the WORKING MEN OF PARIS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Nos. 115 & 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK............Proprietor and Manager
G. H. BARTON............Acting and Stage Manager

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at 7 o'clock............Curtain rises at 8

A Grand Feature. Engagement of the Operetta Vocalist, MISS JULIA BARTON, the American prima donna, who will appear nightly in her choicest selections. MASTER BARNEY, T. H. JEFFERSON, and the Star Company.

Scale of Prices—Parquette, 30 cents; Dress Circle, 40 cents; Private Boxes, $3.00 and $4.00; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents. my2[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

OPENING OF SUMMER MILLINERY.

Having just returned from New York with a choice selection of FRENCH HATS and new Goods for the Summer, which will be on exhibition on THURSDAY, May 25th, at

No. 90 LAKE STREET.

G. A. CARY.

Goods at wholesale and retail at New York prices, regulated by the rate of gold. my21-x771-3t&bp

IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

GET THE BEST; THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

The LEAVITT SEWING MACHINE CO. invite the attention of Manufacturers and the public generally to their Improved Sewing Machines for all kinds of Sewing in Cloth or Leather.

Three classes of machines, constructed on similar principles, with recent important improvements are made, adapted to every variety of sewing.

The No. 1 or Family Machine is superior in all the qualities of a practically useful domestic machine to any other. It is simple, durable, light in operation, rapid, and noiseless. [illegible]

The Nos. 2 and 3, or Manufacturing Machines for tailors, upholsterers, boot and shoe manufacturers, &c., perform more and better work than any other.

The stitch is alike on both sides and will not rip or ravel.

For sale at GORE BLOCK, BOWDOIN SQUARE, until June 1, when the principal office and salesroom will be moved to 104 TREMONT STREET, corner of Bromfield street, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of these machines in all the cities and principal towns in the United States and Canadas. Applications for Agencies, by letter or in person, attended to. Accompanied with reference and stamp, may be made. [illegible] MEGRAM, Treas'r. [illegible]

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO, via MISSOURI RIVER.—

Montana and Idaho Transportation Line. The fast running steamer G. W. GRAHAM, will leave St. Louis for Fort Benton, Saturday, May 27th, at 5 P. M. [illegible] [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A wholesale manufacturing business with an excellent trade, lease of building, &c. Capital necessary from $[illegible] to [illegible]. Address R [illegible] my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—A small confectionery store, comprising stock and fixtures, now doing a good business, and for sale cheap. Apply at [illegible] Madison street, near McVicker's Theatre. my25x[illegible]

FOR SALE—A saloon and restaurant, with fixtures, doing a good business. Sickness only reason for selling. There is ample room for a large establishment. Apply at 128 South Clark street, basement. my25x[illegible]

FOR SALE—An established business, doing a good trade, and regular customers, paying a profit of from $8 to $10 per day. For particulars inquire at No. 18[illegible] Kinzie street, third floor. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first premium, 11-inch [illegible], best kind, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, with all latest improvements, will be sold at a great sacrifice. It will be shown on the 26th and 27th inst. at 151 Calumet av. my25x[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Stationery business, paying well, located on South street. Reasons for selling, "going into oil." Call at Room 3, No. 19 South Clark street. my25x[illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and Restaurant doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Apply at 384 South Clark street. my25x[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, lease and fixtures of a fruit and confectionary saloon, with kitchen and bedroom attached. Good location, and doing a good business. Furniture new. Address TOWER, Tribune office. my25x[illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon, Boarding House, Fixtures and lease, in splendid location. For particulars apply at 45 South Market street, near Randolph. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine, seven to eight horse power, nearly new, cheap for cash. 89 Michigan street. Address W. H. CLARK. my[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Fairwater Mill situate at Fairwater, Fond du Lac County, Wis., four miles from Brandon, on the Horicon Railroad, in the best wheat district in the State. The mill has one over-hot water wheel, 20 feet diameter, one merchant belt and four-pacer, two custom bolts, two run of 4 feet stone, and storehouse for grain, cleaning apparatus, good, all in complete order, doing a large business, and no mill within nine miles. Also, house 18 by 40 feet and barn, a small house for miller, and a good store finished ready for occupancy, 50 acres of good land, 30 acres into crops. A desirable home for any person looking for a healthy location. All letters addressed to OLIVER BASLY, at Fairwater, Wisconsin, will be attended to. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—One Steam Engine, 18 inch cylinder, 28 inch stroke; two 9 inch cylinder, 15 inch stroke; one new tubular boiler, 11 feet 8 inches long, 48 inches in diameter, with 48 3½ inch flues; also, one 18 inch, one 6 inch oscillating, and one 14 inch engine; also, two upright boilers, of 10 and 20 horse power. S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal street. my24x[illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. Two new 10 horse and one second hand 8 horse; also one 15, one 25 and one 40-horse Stationary Engine, with boilers and fixtures. Richards' Corn Sheller Works, 190 and 192 Washington st. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—A large Desk, suitable for a commission house, banking or insurance office. Apply to CLARK VAN NORWICK & CO., No. 1 Pardee, B Idg. my24x719 3t

FOR SALE—Saloon, fixtures and lease. Good accommodation for family in rear. Anyone wishing to purchase will do well to call soon at 343 State street. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—One pair fine, large, heavy valuable Mules—the best in the city. Light Truck Wagon and double harness, all complete. Price, $900. Also, one Dray and Harness, $50; one large Box Wagon, iron axles, $90; one light Coal Cart $60. The advertiser sells as he is going out of business. Address Post Office Drawer 6287, Chicago. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—Very cheap, on account of departure from the city, six first-class Farmer Wagons, also Workshop and Tools. Apply to JOSEPH MUELLER, 157 Chicago ave. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—A good nice Billiard Table, in good order, marble bottom. For sale at the Burlington House, corner of Canal and North streets. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—Foundry and Machine shop. The subscriber offers for sale the above establishment, in complete working order, and doing a good business. Apply to F. E. WILSON, 487 South Clark street, between Polk and Taylor. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon, with a new and convenient dwelling. It is now doing a good business. The lease runs nearly four years. If the saloon should not be kept for that business it could be used for other purposes. Reason for selling, ill health. Address or call at 93 West Madison street, or No. 4, basement, Lombard Block. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—One ten horse engine and boiler, and pump, shafting, belting and pulleys; Gray & Woods planer, boring and a tenoning machine; also one forming, gaining hub boring and wheel making machine; also one Feeling bending machines and forms, morticing and cut off saw, one spoke driving and axle turning machine; also a lot of iron rods, &c.; also lease of lot on the corner of State and 19th street, with buildings on the same; lease to run five years. For further particulars inquire at 836 [illegible] JOHNSTON, RICHMAN & CO. my[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Pianos, second-hand piano $[illegible] and [illegible] at the North-western Manufacturing Company, J. Street, between Lake and Randolph. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Saloon and Billiard Room with fixtures complete, will be sold cheap for cash as the proprietor is bound for Idaho. Inquire on the premises, 118 Dearborn street, International Saloon. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—One 28-inch and two 24-inch Swings, 12 feet Beds, new Engine Lathes, with Screw Works, Compound Rests, Cross Feeds, &c. Also, some Lathes. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—One light shifting-top buggy, nearly new and in excellent order. One family carriage, very little used. Both can be seen at the Novelty Carriage Works, or apply to W. A. MOWRY, 196 So. Water street. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—At Mendota, Illinois, separately or together, Bolting, Shafting and Hangers, Pulleys, 5 inch bolts, fan blower, [illegible] pipe, plow molds, board press, [illegible] saws, [illegible], [illegible] Stock, [illegible], grindstone, [illegible] and core, [illegible] shafts and cone pulleys. Also, to rent or for sale, a fine brick building, suitable for a factory, foundry and machine shop or plow shop. Address T. W. WEST, Mendota, Ill. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—Machinery—At a Bargain. We offer for private sale and at a low price all the Machinery now contained in, and used [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

MARLIN E. DALE, Secretary Peoria Paper Company, Peoria, Illinois. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—Four horses, including one well matched carriage horses, black hawk breed. Price $[illegible] to each, one [illegible] horses. Have had these horses one year and upwards, and now offer them for sale for want of further use. A. G. GARFIELD, 4[illegible] State street. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two 30-bushel iron-axle Grain Carts, one 4-foot iron and wood pulley, with three-inch iron shaft, and one 100 Platform Scale, and a lot of second-hand piping of all sizes. Also, 30 feet inch-band, four-ply Rubber Belting. Apply to S. ADAMS & Co., in rear of No. 188 North Water street, Chicago. my2[illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts., will give particular attention to the sale of Household Goods, at private dwellings and their salesrooms. [illegible]

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, &c., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, May 27th, at 9½ o'clock at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers. my2[illegible]

CIGARS, TOBACCO, GROCERIES, TEAS, GLASSWARE,

Sewing Machines, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, May 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, variety of Groceries, Tea, Coffee, Soap, &c.; an invoice of glassware; 10 Sewing Machines, various makes; and invoice of Cigars and Tobacco.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

my24x[illegible]

SALE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, May 30th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner Dearborn and Washington sts. my2[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 45 & 47 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. We give our personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, &c., at Dwellings or at our Salesrooms. Parties breaking up housekeeping will find it to their advantage to see us before disposing of their goods. Our regular sale days of Furniture and Household Goods, at our salesrooms are Tuesdays and Fridays. my[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Fine Library of over 900 volumes STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, May 27, at 9¼ o'clock. We shall sell at our salesrooms over 900 volumes, consisting in part of Edinburg, Waverley, Scott's Works, Lamb's Works, British Poets, British Essayists, complete; Macaulay's England and Essays; Hume's England, Gibbon's Rome, Tacitus, Herodotus, Swift, Bulwer, Thackeray's Novels, Grace Aguilar's Works, Waverley Novels, Cooper's Works, Dickens' and others' Works complete, Taylor's Poems, Prescott's, Dryden's, Scott's, Moore's, Cowper's, Cowper's, Burns', Hood's, Burns' and Goldsmith's Works, Shakespeare's Works, Bancroft's United States, Plutarch's Lives, Bayard Taylor's and Hugh Miller's Works, Milton's Poems, Irving's Works, Montaigne's Works, Henry Clay, Baxter's Novels, &c., with many other valuable works of History, Travels, Biography, Fiction, etc., in substantial bindings in sheep and cloth. They are of the latest editions and to be sold without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. my24x[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

AUCTIONEERS.

Second Large Special Sale

OF ONE OF THE

RICHEST ASSORTMENTS

—OF—

FIRST-CLASS NEW FURNITURE

Ever offered at Auction in this city, on THURSDAY, May 25th, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our Salesrooms, 45 and 47 Dearborn st. The attention of buyers is particularly invited to this sale, as it embraces some of the finest and richest goods manufactured, all of the newest and choicest styles, manufactured for first-class City trade by the leading New York, Boston and Cincinnati houses, and comprises the best assortment of the best manufacture. Every article in this sale will be warranted in every way.

Particular attention is invited to the splendid assortment of rich Walnut and Rosewood Chamber Suits of three and four pieces, consisting of Dressing Bureaus, [illegible]; Sofas, [illegible] choice [illegible], [illegible] Tables; [illegible] Rocking and Easy Chairs, Reclining and Library Chairs, Marble Top Tables and Stands, [illegible] with a large assortment of other first-class furniture.

Also, fine Gold Gilt Frame Mirrors; also, a fine assortment of Gold Band French and China Toilet, Dinner and Tea Sets, complete.

The whole making one of the most attractive sales of the season, and will be an excellent opportunity for persons to furnish their houses. Every article will be sold without reserve. Goods carefully packed for the country. my24x[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—For the Government. By the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; Teamsters at $[illegible] per month and rations. For further information apply at the Government Agency, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

BACH & SALTONSTALL,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 25 Wall Street, New York.

Stocks and bonds of all kinds bought and sold on commission. [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As nurse for children, in a family who intend to travel this summer, or to go up stairs work. [illegible] my2[illegible]

WANTED—Situations—Two girls want situations, one to cook, the other to do general work. Good recommendations if required. Inquire at the corner of Harrison and [illegible] my25x[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man of twenty years of age who has first-class business talents, and is a good accountant, a situation as salesman in a wholesale hardware or grocery house, or as bookkeeper or entry clerk in any legitimate business. Address P. O. Box 509. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man of German birth, who understands bookkeeping and is capable to take charge of a set of books, and who is willing to make himself otherwise useful. Please address "O. E." Tribune Office. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady in a Photograph Gallery, to learn the art of retouching Photographs. Will work for small salary to begin with. Address "A. B." Tribune Office. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As seamstress, nurse, chambergirl or to travel with a family, by a young girl having good references. Address "A. M." Tribune Office. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As housekeeper, by a respectable widow lady, where she will be her own mistress and keep her daughter with her to school her. Please address, without delay, P. O. Box 155, Kankakee City, Ill. Best of references given.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man in a respectable hotel or saloon, as bartender. Good city reference. Address "W. M.," Tribune Office. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—For two good girls to do chamber work in good families. Best of reference given. Address Post Office Box 4135, Chicago. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—In the grocery business, by a young man that has had five years' experience. Salary not so much an object as steady employment. References given. Address O. B. THORPE, Post Office. my24x[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a lady, as housekeeper for a widower. No others need apply. Address stating terms, &c., "XYZ," Post Office, Chicago. my2[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Store No. 136 Kinzie street, adjoining Culver & Co's, by JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., No. 9 Dickey's Building. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—A two-story house, with twelve rooms, adapted to the use of one or two families, on the corner of Linden and Haribut streets, two blocks from Larrabee street cars. Hydrant and cistern water, with two lots attached. Inquire at Room 16, M. E. Church Block, 2d floor. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—A pleasant suite of front rooms and closet, with board, on the South Side for gentleman and wife. Apply at 92 Dearborn street, Room No. 9. my25x[illegible]

TO RENT—And some Furniture for sale, a beautiful Cottage with seven rooms. Call at 140 West Jackson street. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—A good Barn to lease near the corner of Adams street and Wabash-ave. Apply to M. L. PEARCE, 173 State st. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—A newly furnished room on the South Side, within ten minutes' walk of the Court House, suitable for two gentlemen. Address "C J W," Box 1126. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—Wanted to rent a well located House of about ten rooms in good repair. South Side preferred. Family small, and a good occupant. Address Drawer 6143. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—Two houses west of Union Park, or for sale, situated on Washington street. J. F. STARR, 124 Randolph st., Room 1. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—Four rooms at 89 Franklin street, between Washington and Randolph st., at $12 per month. Apply at the house. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—Two-story Frame House, No. 897 Michigan avenue, near 24th st. Brick cellar, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; good cistern. Immediate possession given. Apply to M. L. PEARCE, Real Estate Agent, 173 State street, or to E. S. HAWLEY, Room No. 16 Reynolds' Block. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—Without board, to one or two gentlemen, a good suite of front rooms on Michigan avenue, in a private family with no boarders or children. Rooms consist of parlor, bedroom, closet, gas, &c. Will be furnished or unfurnished, as parties may desire. A good opportunity for any one wishing a quiet, comfortable home. Reference required. Address "W." Box 2339. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—A Store and three rooms on State st. Apply at 392 State st. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—Room No. 9 Larmon Block, splendid location for commission office. Possession given immediately. Address "M & W," Box 3317. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—Dock Property to lease on North Branch, south of and near Chicago avenue, 150 feet front by 180 feet deep. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 86 Washington-st. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—Boarding House cor. Canal and Madison streets, having lately been enlarged and repaired. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 39 W. Randolph street. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—Desirable Lumber Yard at the foot of 19th street, on South Branch, for lumber or coal. Inquire of J. S. WALLACE & CO., 2 and 4 Michigan avenue. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—The five story Marble Front Store, 232 Lake street, with good dry cellar. Upper stories will be finished and plastered. Apply to WILLIAM G. DOW, 51 Clark street. my2[illegible]

TO RENT—Dock property to lease. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., No. 9 Dickey's Building. [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—In Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Northern Iowa for "The Complete Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. Coming from the source it does, this will be the Standard Life of President Lincoln, and as such will have an immense sale. It will be ready in July. Address C. F. VENT & CO., No. 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male or female, can clear $50 per week at their own homes; business pleasant and honorable; profits $5 to $10. Address, inclosing two stamps, C. L. C. WIN, Drawer 1319, Cincinnati, O. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the city and Northwest, who can make from $15 to $20 a day. Apply for information for 1 week only at No. 115 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION in English and German. Two volumes now ready for delivery. Embellished with Steel Portraits and Four fine engravings by Sartain, and numerous maps and diagrams. Sold only by subscription. Address C. F. VENT & CO., 94 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Both male and female, in every town and county in the West, to sell a beautiful lithograph. Death Bed Scene of Abraham Lincoln, 24 by 32 inches, with Life Portraits of Stanton, Welles, Chase, Dennison, Colfax, Speed, Sumner, Robert Lincoln, and others standing around the dying President. Single copies sent to any address on receipt of $1. Address J. L. CAMPBELL, Box 3179, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—$125 a month. Agents wanted everywhere to introduce the improved Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to fine and imprisonment. Salary and expenses, or large commission allowed. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—$70 a month. I want Agents everywhere at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. my[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell a new book, the Assassination of President Lincoln, [illegible] Pictures of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, [illegible] Death Bed Scene, Lying in State, Booth, the Surrender of Lee, Fall of Richmond, Jeff in Petticoats, &c. $5 per 100 Card Pictures of Jeff in Petticoats, very nice, $5 per 100. The Lincoln chart, with a portrait of Lincoln, his sire, on rollers, $3 per 100; also many other new and popular charts, maps, pictures, &c. Will be in the city in the Great Eagle Hotel, room the War. Send in orders early for Pictures and Territory, as many counties are already taken. GOLDEN & HAMMOND, No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—"Life and Death in Rebel Prisons." The sale is immense. Three large binderies are employed in binding the books. Address with stamp, A. KIDDER, 98 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For new "Life of President Lincoln" and "Our Great Generals." New ready. Address, with stamp, S. M. KENNEDY, 194 Clark street, Chicago. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—The war is ended. Now is the time to sell Grosby's "American Conflict," the Standard History of the War. Agents wanted in every County in the Northwest. Address GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell Wilcox's New Sewing Machine on commission or a salary. For terms and particulars address Box [illegible], THEE & WILSON, Cleveland, Ohio. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Agents, $75 to $200 per month for gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully; price only $18, making the elastic "Lock Stitch," and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on R. T. Dunn & Co., office Room No. 3 (second floor) 79 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the Steel Line Engraving, "WASHINGTON and LINCOLN," "The Father and The Preserver of Our Country," "The Grand Historical engraving is endorsed by the late President Lincoln, the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Geo. Sherman, H. W. Longfellow, and many others. Address or call upon T. W. MARTIN, 91 Washington st., Chicago, Ill. my2[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A nearly new frame house of ten rooms, modern improvements, and lot 19 feet front, with barn, shrubbery, &c., on Indiana avenue, near 24th street. Will be sold at a decided bargain if applied for soon. THOMAS D. HEYNE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot, 40x125 on Green street, near Lake. Also, one on Jackson street, near Desplaines. Brick house on 21st street, near Wabash avenue. Must be sold, and will be at greatly reduced prices. J. LEWIS, 96 Clark street. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—A house and large lot, containing an acre and a half of rich ground, in the city of Kenosha, Wis. Will be sold cheap. Address CLAW, P. O. Box 2480, Chicago. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—A two story brick and basement house on the avenue, $8,000; one for $5,500; one for $4,000; one for $3,500; one for $1,900. Cottages on the West Side, $1,500; one on the South Side, $3,400. PETER SHIMP, 93 Monroe-st. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Residence on the North Side, on the corner of Rush and Superior streets. A first class brick House thoroughly built and finished throughout with all modern improvements. Lot 100 feet by 120 to alley. All in perfect order. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Residences. On Twenty-second street, two-story, attic and basement brick house, new, $11,000. On Wabash avenue, a lot of 50 feet front, with a part of Block [illegible], $10,000. On Indiana street, frame House and Lot, [illegible] Lot, with Furniture, $4,500, near Cass street. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot 25x[illegible] feet, No. 193 Ontario street, near Clark. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water-sts. my2[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Cottage House containing eight rooms, pantry and six closets. Lot 40x125, covered with vines and ornamental trees, at [illegible] avenue or Mulberry avenue, near the corner of Wright's Grove, North side City Limits, and on [illegible] three minutes walk of the cars. Price $1,[illegible]. Address Post Office Box [illegible] my2[illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—14 [illegible] [illegible] to go to [illegible] Call [illegible] Room 63 and [illegible] Block. FULLER & CO.

WANTED—First Class [illegible] Apply at 109 Fourth [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A German, [illegible] or Norwegian girl to do general work [illegible] in a private family. Apply at 92 West Washington street, between the hours of 8 and 9 p. m.

WANTED—A girl to [illegible] do general house work. [illegible] Call at 314 Indiana street.

WANTED—A young lady [illegible] plays well upon the piano, at Depot [illegible] Girl & In Depot, 182 Clark street, [illegible] Apply immediately.

WANTED—A young lady [illegible] writes a good hand and [illegible] ing clerk. Address immediately, stating [illegible] and giving references [illegible] Box 5790, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By two gentlemen board and rooms in a private family [illegible] five blocks of Lake street [illegible] river. Address "V D G," Box 3[illegible] P. O.

WANTED—Eight or ten [illegible] makers and two operators for a [illegible] Wilson Sewing Machine. Apply to SAM [illegible] Basement of No. 7 Tremont House, Dearborn st. my2[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife, without children, a house or a small cottage, from four to six rooms, South Side, east of Clark and north of [illegible] references can be given. Address [illegible] Box Drawer 6498.

WANTED—A journeyman [illegible] and harness-maker wants a situation in some good country town in Illinois, where he can have steady work. Can work good. Satisfaction, or no go. Address JOHN S. [illegible] Paseo, Woodford Co., Ill.

WANTED—Tailors! Tailors! [illegible] two first class coat hands at [illegible] Boston and New York Merchant Tailoring [illegible] 130 South Clark st., up-stairs.

WANTED—24 good varnishers by J. M. BRUNSWICK & BRO., 73 [illegible] street.

WANTED—A partner with [illegible] to take a half interest in permanent [illegible] business. Call at 2[illegible] State st. and enquire [illegible]

WANTED—To buy one half interest in an established good paying business. Call at Room 2, 124 South Clark st. [illegible] 1406.

WANTED—A good cook, [illegible] be good washer and ironer; also, a [illegible] second girl. Must give good reference. [illegible] 43 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—To rent a small cottage or 3 or 4 rooms for a small family [illegible] must be moderate. To any one having such [illegible] a quiet and prompt paying tenant. Address, stating means and location, "L. V." P. O. Box 6[illegible]

WANTED—A neat, tidy [illegible] girl, 15 or 16 years old. Apply to [illegible] Madison street, near Reuben.

WANTED—A protestant [illegible] man girl to do house work. Must [illegible] and cooking. Apply at 447 Michigan av. my2[illegible]

WANTED—Drug clerk, thoroughly competent. [illegible] None other need apply. Address Box 1[illegible]

WANTED—To merchants [illegible] business men. A young man from New [illegible] who has some experience and can give good reference, desires to engage himself as a [illegible] salesman in some house in this city. Salary [illegible] Address, LEARA, Tribune [illegible]

WANTED—To borrow from [illegible] for three months, on good [illegible] Apply at 313 [illegible] street.

WANTED—House wanted the 1st or middle of June. Distance [illegible] of ten minutes walk from Court House [illegible] not exceeding $45 per month. Address [illegible] Oak street.

WANTED—An active business man, as traveling agent, to invest [illegible] safe and pleasant business. A competent [illegible] realize $5,000 per year. Address note, [illegible] "A B C," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good home [illegible] two boys, aged 11 and 13 years old, [illegible] leave them for one year or more. Parties [illegible] do them justice can inquire at 119 [illegible] corner LaSalle.

WANTED—$10.00 per day. Agents (male or female) to engage in [illegible] and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, [illegible] red stamps for particulars, E WAYNELL, [illegible] 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Everybody to [illegible] that Morrell's Electro Magnetic [illegible] Liquid Electricity is a sure cure for [illegible] Acute and Cutaneous Diseases, [illegible] Neuralgia, Palsy, [illegible] eruptions [illegible] glats. Office Room 4, 135 South Clark street [illegible]

WANTED—An educated gentleman, of thirty, who is practising [illegible] in Chicago, wishes to form the acquaintance of an accomplished young lady in the city [illegible] joy the society of a true lady friend. [illegible] either party, no meeting is expected, [illegible] convinced of the integrity of the [illegible] Address "C F," Post Office Box 3313.

WANTED—Occupants for suit of unfurnished rooms, with board, [illegible] West Monroe street, third house east of [illegible]

WANTED—Six good vise [illegible] lathe men at the Garden City Works [illegible] but first class workmen need apply. [illegible] WANATT, Garden City Works, [illegible] Van Buren street.

WANTED—$100 Reward [illegible] case of Catarrh that any one fails to [illegible] is not a snuff. Address C. G. COSTAR, [illegible] by all druggists. [illegible] SCHAACK, 16 Lake street, Wholesale Agents.

WANTED—First class [illegible] canvass throughout the different [illegible] the Western States for the sale of a patent [illegible] article having no competition [illegible] the right man it will bring [illegible] [illegible] P. W. BARNES, [illegible] Clark street.

WANTED—Any one having second hand engine and boiler [illegible] horse power, in good condition [illegible] can find a purchaser by [illegible] "J D K," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A House [illegible] for a small family and one [illegible] two rooms, unfurnished, or [illegible] Address stating location and [illegible] 5607 P. O.

WANTED—A Partner who [illegible] willing to travel part of the time in the [illegible] try in a very profitable business, that [illegible] out immediately. Capital required $1,000, [illegible] at McCormick's Block, Room [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a house [illegible] with modern improvements [illegible] South Side. Address "D," P. O. Drawer $1[illegible]

WANTED—A young woman to take care of two children, and [illegible] family to go into the country [illegible] who [illegible] will be recommended. Apply at [illegible] North Side.

WANTED—To rent, a good [illegible] tage house containing four or five rooms, in good neighborhood. Possession taken [illegible] liberal price will be paid for one suited. Address [illegible] "J," P. O. Drawer 5778.

WANTED—Ladies to learn [illegible] of India ink and to color photographs. [illegible] trial lesson, ladies may apply [illegible] No. 17 Lasalle street, Room 14. [illegible]

WANTED—Two good [illegible] Makers—one wanted immediately [illegible] dry and machine shop. To good men [illegible] will be paid and steady employment given. Apply to BURROUGHS & CO., P. O. Box 12 [illegible]

WANTED—Empty Oil Barrels. We want to purchase a few [illegible] or Bbls Barrels. Apply to ARMSTRONG [illegible] 12 Lasalle street.

WANTED—A good tinner, [illegible] that can do good work [illegible] and requested to [illegible] manufacture Bets and all kinds of job [illegible] P. O. Drawer 614 Rockford, Winnebago Co.

WANTED—To pay $1,000 [illegible] any man that will take a [illegible] Neuralgia or Palsy that cannot be cured [illegible] Merrill's Electro-Magnetic Fluid. For [illegible] Druggists.

WANTED—To inform [illegible] body in need of Artificial Teeth [illegible] tracted for 25 cts. or at reasonable prices [illegible] call at Post Office Block, 10[illegible] Dearborn [illegible] Monroe. [illegible] [illegible] D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Boarders wanted at 157 South Jefferson street. [illegible] walk from the Post Office and [illegible] street cars. One front parlor to rent [illegible]

BOARDING—Two or three [illegible] gentlemen can be accommodated with [illegible] by applying at 2[illegible] [illegible] can be had.

BOARDING—Two young [illegible] are desirous of obtaining room and [illegible] some private family in the South [illegible] to Post Office. Address "A W," 72 [illegible]

BOARDING—Large and [illegible] able rooms, unfurnished, can be had [illegible] in a house with every modern improvement [illegible] cation. Inquire at 13 Third avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING—Four day boarders can be accommodated with [illegible] 154 State street, at a reasonable price.

BOARDING—A desirable [illegible] unfurnished rooms to rent with board [illegible] at Room [illegible], 12 Peck Court.

BOARDING—Temperance [illegible] Waverly House, 233 and 235 [illegible] b.d., excellent table, at $5 per week. [illegible]

BOARDING—Three or four [illegible] gentlemen can be accommodated with good [illegible] [illegible] Apply at 232 [illegible]

BOARDING—A suit of [illegible] consisting of a parlor and bedroom [illegible] gentleman and wife, also [illegible] Address, stating terms, [illegible] Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—Pleasant [illegible] with board, or day board, may [illegible] Michigan street, short distance from [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Yesterday, about [illegible] a new, dark colored Pocket Book, containing [illegible] [illegible] will be paid on its return to [illegible] West Lake street.

LOST—Small four year old [illegible] horse, [illegible] marked with [illegible] white foot, hollow back, with [illegible] one returning him, or giving [illegible] will be rewarded, to 47 South Canal [illegible] A. J. GARRISON.

LOST—$10 Reward—On [illegible] [illegible] book, containing [illegible] The finder will be paid the above [illegible] [illegible]

LOST—On West Washington [illegible] or West Randolph, a [illegible] containing papers [illegible] The finder will be rewarded [illegible] 10 Metropolitan Block. [illegible]

LOST—Opera Glass. At [illegible] Crosby's Opera House, [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid [illegible] by leaving it at [illegible] Opera House entrance.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

THE NEWS.

It is now pretty definitely stated that Jeff Davis is to be tried in the civil courts at Washington for high treason, and it is also expected that an indictment will be speedily found against Lee in the Richmond courts for the same crime, at which time his parole [illegible] protects him.

The feeling between Sherman and Stanton is said to be gaining in intensity and bitterness, the friends of the former attempting to widen the breach between them. They forget that in so doing they are very liable to widen the breach between the people and [illegible]

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan yesterday amounted to $8,187,000, a material [illegible]